THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 12. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Marysville Riot.

Mr. Motley and the English Mission

A Presentiment Fulfilled.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

William Lloyd Garrison on the Dickens Question.

In this week's *Independent* Mr. W. L. Garrison writes on the question, "What is it to be a Christian? He confesses "to a good deal of bewilderment, first, as to where the line is to be drawn, and, secondly, as to the competency of this or that person or tribunal to pass sentence *ex cathedra*. "Was he a Christian?" But what is it to be a Christian? Shall the test be Protestant or Catholic? Shall it be a creed or a covenant? If so, whose, authoritatively? Shall it be the Bible? But that is received with equa reverence by a multitude of rival sects, and from them proceed a thousand conflicting interpretations.

Every new sect is a fresh heresy, to be denounced and persecuted until it is strong enough to be taken into general partnership. Then when its reproach is wiped away, it joins with alacrity in persecuting the next dissenting body that makes its appearance; and the offensive repetition goes on from one generation to another.

Certainly, Jesus was not a Christian in the modern use of the term, for that implies what is most respectable—close conformity to what is established and popular—blind veneration of the past. He had no religious reputation whatever. What was said of Him, what was done to Him on account of His heresy, we know. He was charged with being guilty of sedition, a Sabbath-breaker, a blasphemer, and having a devil, and treated accordingly. He was a Christian! The term has lost its original signification, and through utter perversion has become worthless as a test of true religious character. Those who claim to be His followers are bound to show that they are animated by at least something of His spirit in a readiness to bear testimony to unpopular truth, cost what it may. But the loudest of such claimants are those who are careful to be on the popular side; and as scrupulous in tithing mint, anise, and cummin, and neglecting the weightier matters of the law, as were the ancient Scribes and Pharisees. For one, I care not how high any of this class praise the dead, or how great may be their professed veneration for Luther or Calvin, for Whitefield or Wesley, for Roger Williams or Swedenborg, for Moses or David, for Jesus or Paul. It affords no evidence of any vital appreciation of those "of whom the world was not worthy." The cowardly and time-serving, the hypocritical and pharisaical, are ever prompt to appear as the special champions of all departed, canonized worth. The last persons in the world who should presume to profess admiration of the bold dissenter, the upright heretic, the righteous agitator, the heaven-inspired fanatic of the past, are they who dread to be found in a minority, who are always consulting the vane of public opinion, who shrink from grappling with prevailing iniquity, who shudder at the thought of perilling their reputation, and whose aim is to pass through life without the slightest connection with anything deemed extravagant or fanatical.

It seems to me that we should feel far more concerned in never having our Christian character questioned than in being regarded as out of its pale on the part of its facile and dogmatic professors.

THAT TERRIBLE RIOT.

"Another Slander Nailed"—How the Democrats Make Capital.

Yesterday, says the Harrisburg *Topic* of the 14th inst., an investigation was made before his Honor Mayor Cole, and the following affidavit gives a truthful version of the *most terrific riot* which is so fearfully exercising the Democracy all over the country, from Maine to Texas:—

AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN THOMAS PETERSON AND LIEUTENANT EDMUND ROBINSON.

"On the morning of the fourth of July, the company was formed on Fulton street, West Harrisburg; marched to the railroad depot and took the cars for the picnic grounds. Some time after this a difficulty occurred on the porch of a tavern between two white and two colored men, *not soldiers*, the result of which was, the two colored men were whipped and ran away.

"The news of this fight was brought up to the grounds by the two colored men who had been beaten and by others, stating that roughs at Marysville were abusing the colored people there, and then, *for the first time*, a number of the colored soldiers, not more than one-third of the company, and of whom not more than six had their guns—taken without the knowledge of the officers—and not one of which was loaded, left the grounds and went down to Marysville. At no time was there more than one-third of the company away from the picnic grounds; and those who went to Marysville went there to protect the colored people, if possible, by stopping the quarrel, and not to create a riot.

"Returning home, the company was formed at the picnic grounds depot, and marched into the rear car. Passing through Marysville, stones were thrown at the cars, and shots were fired from both sides of the road, injuring several of the colored people. No shot was returned by *any member* of the company, nor was a shot fired from the car containing the colored soldiers. No musket was discharged on that day, either at the picnic grounds or at Marysville. No musket was loaded before leaving Harrisburg or afterwards. No ammunition has ever been issued to this company, nor been purchased or provided by the company, and any shots fired, either at Marysville or from the train returning, by colored people, were from pistols or arms not belonging to, and by persons not members of, the company. It is not known that any member of the company had a pistol on that day. No private residence was at any time entered or interfered with by any of the colored soldiers. A white man fired three or four pistol shots from the door of a house at a crowd of colored men; he was pursued as far as the foot of the stairway, just inside the door, but was not followed any further. It is probable this pistol was not loaded with anything but blank cartridge, otherwise some of the colored men must have been either killed or wounded.

"On the arrival of the company at Harrisburg, it was formed at the railroad depot, in the presence of an immense crowd of citizens, and marched through the streets of Harrisburg. We appeal to the public sentiment of this whole community as to the condition and appearance of the company. Did it justify the unwarranted sensational telegram that had just preceded their arrival?

"THOMAS PETERSON, Captain.
"EDMUND ROBINSON, Second-Lieut.
"Sworn and subscribed, July 13, 1870, before me.
"GEORGE B. COLE, Mayor."

HONOR TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

He is Appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Docks of New York.

The Department of Docks held their regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. John T. Agnew in the chair. Present the full board. On motion of Mr. Henry the rules were suspended for the purpose of electing an Engineer-in-chief.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Major-General George B. McClellan be appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Docks of the city of New York, to date from July 15.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and, on motion of Mr. Smith, the Secretary was directed to notify General McClellan of his appointment.—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Motley, Badeau, and the English Mission.

There are wheels within wheels. The removal of Mr. Motley from the post of Minister in London, while it is in so far defensible that it relieves the public service of an eminently useless even if not wholly unornamental functionary, uncovers a curious little subterranean "unpleasantness" also between that functionary and the President. When Mr. Motley was sent to London the President insisted upon his taking with him as Assistant Secretary of Legation one of the President's particular friends, "General" Adam Badeau. There seemed to President Grant to be something quite "literary and appropriate," as Mrs. Malaprop would say, in this combination.

Mr. Motley had written a history, the hero of which was a soldier—"William the Silent," of Holland. General Badeau has also written a history, the hero of which was a soldier—Ulysses S. Grant, also "the Silent," of America. There was a difference between the histories, to be sure, in that Mr. Motley's was an interesting book which had brought profit to its publishers, and to its author both profit and fame, while General Badeau's was a very dreary book, which had brought anguish to its publishers and to its author neither gold nor glory. To this difference General Badeau, naturally enough, was blind, while Mr. Motley, perhaps as naturally, saw this difference only too keenly.

The consequence thereof was so much and such persistent snubbing of the Secretary by the Minister that the former returned in tears and wrath to Washington, complaining sorely to his hero. The hero heard and sympathized—as what hero could fail to sympathize?—with the undervalued and insulted author of his own Odyssey. He sent General Badeau back to London, not as Secretary, but as a Consul-General, the head of our commercial as Mr. Motley was of our diplomatic representation in Great Britain. This displeased Mr. Motley as much as it delighted General Badeau, and the feud between the two grew even more and more bitter.

The restiveness of Senator Sumner on the question of St. Domingo at last settled the matter. Mr. Motley, who was appointed to please Sumner, is now ejected to displease him, and General Badeau is avenged. The lesser historian of the dumb hero living triumphs over the greater historian of the dumb hero dead. So earthlier happy is he who colleagues with silent Ulysses of Galena smoking in the White House than he who communes with silent William of Orange sleeping within his immortal dykes. "Behold, O my son! with how little wisdom the world is governed."—*New York World, to-day.*

FEARFUL PRESENTIMENT.

Startling Realization of an Ominous Dream.

The printers in the German newspaper offices, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, are discussing, with bated breath and startled faces, a peculiar circumstance well calculated to send a thrill through a superstitious body. It is all about "only a dream," but there is a marvellous coincidence in the case.

Charles Boehler, the German printer, who, in a fit of delirium tremens, killed himself by jumping from a third-story window, was buried yesterday, July 12, his funeral being largely attended. Some three years ago this unfortunate man was working at the case, side by side with his intimate friend Chris. Stieler, at the *Volksblatt* office. One noon Stieler came into the composing-room, having an unusually serious expression. Asked as to the cause, he gathered a group around him from among the printers, and as they sat in a neighboring saloon over their beer, he described to them how, in his sleep, from which he had but recently awakened, he had seen, slowly drawn before him by black-plumed white horses, a sombre hearse, containing a full-length coffin, on which, in large letters, was inscribed "Charles Boehler, July 10."

This dream, no more singular than many that every reader of this has had, but fearfully ominous to a superstitious mind, did not have much effect at that time on many of those who heard it. It was not forgotten, however, for on the 10th of July, last year, Boehler was congratulated by his friends who knew the dream on the fact of being alive and in good health. Boehler remarked:—"Well, I've got another year to live yet." He had only a year, however, for, according to the dream, he was buried on July 10.

It is thought by some that Boehler had brooded over this dream, as the fatal day surely and swiftly approached, and that he was superstitious enough to be thrown into an excitement from which he sought refuge in liquor. However that may be, liquor brought him to his grave on the day of his dream.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 15—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92⅛ for both money and account. American securities flat and nominal. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 87; 10-40s, 86. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 107; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—11·30 A. M.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales are estimated at 7000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, including 7000 for speculation and 4000 for export. The stock inport is 593,000, bales, of which 320,000 are American. The receipts of the week are 72,000, including 73,000 bales American.

LONDON, July 15.—Sugar quiet and steady at 27s. 6d. afloat. Linseed oil firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 15—1 o'clock P. M.—Stocks and all securities are flat and nominal. Breadstuffs are excited and advancing.

LONDON, July 15—1 P. M.—Consols, 91⅝ for money and 91⅞ for account. American securities flat and nominal. United States 5-20s, 1862, 86¾; 1865s, old, 86¾; 1867s, 86¾. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—1 P. M.—Breadstuffs excited and advancing. California white wheat, 10s. 8d.; Red Western, 8s. 11d.; Red winter, 9s. 11d.; Flour, 28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—2·30 P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat 403,000 bales, including 70,000 of American. California wheat, 10s. 8d.@10s. 9d.; Red Western, 8s. 11d.@9s.; Winter, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 25,000 quarters, including 22,500 of American. Corn, 32s. Lard quiet and steady. Pork firmer but not higher. Beef, 113s. 6d.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald,

"The war news from Europe, varying and conflicting as was its tenor in the mass of despatches received to-day, was exactly reproduced in the wide fluctuations of gold.

"Before the regular commencement of business, and while the street was still operating on the relics of the previous day's news, the impression that Prussia was likely to make demands on France for her overbearing attitude on the Hohenzollern question led to a strong market, and the price advanced from 112⅜ to 113. At the board it reacted temporarily to 112⅜ but here the cable announced in confirmation of the above, that the Prussian King had given the French Ministar at Berlin his passports. The effect was a rise in gold to 113⅝, especially as this piece of intelligence was accompanied by the report that bonds in London had declined to 85¾@86. A denial of the story concerning the French Minister's dismissal from Berlin was followed by a reaction to 113¼; but after 4 o'clock rentes at the Paris Bourse were reported down to 67·50, and gold started up again, touching 114⅛. More peaceful telegrams, late in the afternoon, led to a decline to 113⅜ again.

"Money was easy at four per cent. as the generally prevailing rate on call loans. Exceptionally some of the stock houses had to pay five per cent., and a few of the Government dealers had balances left with them at three. Commercial paper is scarce and in good demand at 6½ to 7 per cent. for prime double names.

"Foreign exchange was dull and firm at previously quoted rates. The German houses asked, in fact, an eighth per cent. higher for sterling—viz., 115 for sixty-day bills—but the English houses were willing to draw at 109⅞@110⅛."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The War Cloud Breaks.

France Declares War on Prussia.

The Insult to Count Benedetti.

A Ten Strike for Grant.

The Indian Bill Must be Passed.

The Last Day of Congress.

Red Cloud and Peace.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Ineffectual Intervention of the Great Powers.

BRUSSELS, July 15.—The intervention of the great powers for peace has been ineffectual. Napoleon will announce to-day the rupture of relations between France and Prussia and a declaration of war.

France Declares War against Prussia—The Insult to Count Benedetti the Cause.

PARIS, July 15.—An extraordinary edition of the *Constitutionnel* just issued (at noon) announces that in consequence of the insult offered to Benedetti, the French Ambassador, France accepts the war which Prussia offers.

The News Confirmed.

PARIS, July 15.—The declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif.

The Situation in Paris.

PARIS, July 14—Evening.—It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occurred between the Emperor and the Prime Minister Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced Ollivier's efforts in this direction.

The Movement of Troops Towards the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone and raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and caissons throng the streets of the city on their route to the East.

The preparations at the different naval stations are on a similarly large scale. It is the general belief here that war will be declared.

The Popular Feeling in France.

PARIS, July 15.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 65f. 60c. There is great agitation here, and many demonstrations in favor of war are made by the people. During the night crowds of students and others paraded the streets and boulevards, shouting "*Vive la Guerre!*" "Down with Prussia!" etc. Some persons who protested were hissed and insulted. The police did not interfere.

The crowd stopped at the Prussiam Embassy and shouted insultingly. It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-day. Austria professes neutrality unless a third power intervenes.

How the Markets are Affected.

LONDON, July 15.—The news is more warlike again to-day. The feeling at the exchanges of Europe is one of distrust, and the prices of securities generally are at the lowest point yet reached. At Paris, at half past 11 last night, the Bourse was excited and rentes fell to 67 francs.

At Frankfort United States 5-20 bonds closed yesterday at 88 against 96@96¼, the usual price, and at the London Exchange this morning stocks and foreign securities opened flat and nominal at a heavy decline. The following interesting despatches bearing upon the situation have been received here to-day:—

The Excitement in Prussia.

BERLIN, July 15.—The King returns here to-day. There is great excitement here.

Particulars of the Withdrawal of Benedetti.

BERLIN, July 15.—The *North German Gazette* has a despatch from Ems to-day giving the particulars of the withdrawal of Benedetti. It seems that he accosted the King of Prussia while the latter was drinking the waters, demanding peremptorily his intentions on the pending imbroglio.

He was therefore dismissed immediately. The same paper says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defense. Fourteen iron-clads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

THE NEW CASUS BELLI.

M. Benedetti, the French Minister to Prussia.

As announced in our cable despatches this afternoon, the *casus belli* has finally shifted from the candidature of Prince Leopold to the refusal of King William of Prussia to grant a further audience to M. Vincent Benedetti, the French Ambassador, who, on applying to the King yesterday for an audience to exact that the royal veto be applied to any fresh approaches to the Prince on the part of Spain, was turned away with an answer through an aide-de-camp to the effect that his Majesty had no further communication to make. And now, according to the statement in the Paris *Constitutionnel* of to-day, Napoleon is prepared to fight Prussia on account of the insult thus heaped upon his representative, and the declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif.

M. Benedetti, who is thus suddenly elevated into prime importance, is of Italian extraction, and was born in Corsica about the year 1815. He was educated especially for the consular and diplomatic service, and was appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848. He soon afterwards became First Secretary to the embassy at Constantinople, and in May, 1859, was appointed Envoy to Persia. This position, however, he declined, and some months afterwards he was appointed director of political affairs to the Foreign Minister. He acted as secretary and editor of the protocols agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856, became the first French Minister to the Kingdom of Italy in 1861, and was appointed to his present position as Ambassador to Berlin on November 27, 1864. As the Emperor only desires a pretext for fighting, an insult to M. Benedetti will of course answer as well as any other.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President at the Capitol.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President remained at the Capitol till half-past 12 last night and returned to-day at 10 o'clock. He and the members of his Cabinet occupied the President's room, attending to business. A number of bills were signed by him, including the Tax and Tariff and the Funding bill.

"Red Cloud" and Peace.

The Indian Bureau has received the following telegram from Colonel Chambers:—

FORT FETTERMAN, July 14.—Red Cloud and sixty lodges of Sioux came here yesterday and left to-day, with the determination of inducing all Indians in the country to make peace. He goes from here direct to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

The Senate Asks an Extension.

The Senate has passed a resolution, now sent to the House for concurrence, providing for an extension of the session two hours, being until 2 o'clock to-day. This extension is asked by the Senate with a view of enabling the committee of conference on the Indian bill to adjust the difference between the two houses.

It is probable there will be an accommodation on the basis proposed by Senator Morrill, of Maine, namely, that the aggregate sum of six millions be appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Pre-ident for the purpose of fulfilling the treaty stipulations, without mentioning any particular treaties. The committee of conference consists of Senators Harlan, Pomeroy, and Davis, and Representatives Allison, Dawes, and Holman.

The Georgia Bill.

The President has signed the Georgia bill.

Frelinghuysen's Nomination.

The Senate is still considering the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Closing Scenes of Congress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There are large crowds of people at the Capitol this morning to witness the closing scenes of the session. The galleries of the House are full, and it is almost impossible to get through the corridors. The Senate has been in executive session all the morning on the nomination of Frelinghuysen as Minister to England. Mr. Sumner is making an elaborate speech in favor of Mr. Motley, but it is understood that he will yield to allow a vote to be taken before adjourning.

Both Houses to Adjourn at 2 o'clock.

In view of the fact that the Indian bill is still in conference, with little prospects of agreeing, both houses have passed a joint resolution extending the time of adjournment from 12 to 2 o'clock. This, it is thought, will give time to come to some agreement.

A Possible Extra Session.

In case of Congress adjourning without passing the Indian bill, the President has prepared a proclamation calling an extra session. It will be read at once before the members can leave the hall, should they adjourn without passing the Appropriation bill.

Russia to Join Prussia.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, is in receipt of additional despatches to-day from his Government, which state that Prussia has determined to meet the menace of France with a declaration of war. According to these despatches Russia is to join Prussia.

The Indian Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill have agreed to a report. The amount is about the same as proposed by the Senate, six millions. They have avoided the point in dispute between the two houses, namely, the Indian treaties of 1867 and 1868, made by the Sherman peace commissioners, by neither affirming or denying their validity. The proviso agreed upon by the Indian conference committee is that nothing contained in the bill shall be held to affirm the validity of the treaties made by the Peace Commissioners.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The executive session of last evening was continued till 3 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock this morning the Senate again met, and at 9·30 went into executive session.

House.

The House met at 9 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and Mr. Dawes made a supplementary report on the

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL,

striking out that paragraph relating to the municipal appointments of Washington, which was not in the report made last evening. He stated that he was entirely ignorant, as were his colleagues on the committee, how that paragraph had got into the report. He knew nothing of it until he heard it read from the Clerk's desk. The report was agreed to.

TEXAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the Texas contested election case of Grafton against Conner, that Grafton is not entitled to the seat, and that the consideration of the right of Connor, the sitting member, be postponed till next session. Agreed to.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that it had passed the bill appropriating five millions for the Indian service, with a substitute, being the Senate Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Sargent moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. Paine and Holman objected, and as the yeas and nays were being taken on ordering a call of the House, the vote could not be interrupted by a motion. As soon as the vote was announced,

Mr. Sargent moved a non-concurrence in the Senate substitute for the Indian bill, and the appointment of a committee of conference.

Mr. Dawes called the attention of the House to the serious question involved in the disagreement between the two houses. The question was no more nor less than whether the House should have any voice in the appropriation of money. The position had been taken in the Senate last night that by a treaty alone, without any intervention of the House of Representatives, money could be taken out of the Treasury whether the House of Representatives consented or not. The House could not yield to such a surrender of power. He desired not to be placed on the conference committee, but he warned the House that on the conclusion which might be reached would rest the policy of this Government in the next generation.

Mr. Garfield remarked that the House was now brought face to face with the practical question whether there should be an extra session or whether the matter should be concluded to-day. The House was not called upon to submit to any such sporadic view as the gentleman from Massachusetts referred to as being developed in the Senate last night. It had been the continuous course of the Government, ever since its foundation, to make treaties with the Indians. He reminded the House that it had passed an act in 1867 requiring these very treaties to be made, naming the men to negotiate, and directing the character of the treaties.

A MATTER OF PUNCTILIO.

The treaties were made and the question for the House now was whether the work of its hands should be by it rejected and spurned. It was with the House all a matter of punctilio. The House was willing to appropriate the money but not willing to admit the force of its treaties. The House was willing to pour out $5,000,000, and tell somebody to sow it over the wild West. The House might just as well appropriate $300,000,000 and tell the President to take it and run the Government with it.

Mr. Paine opposed the Senate amendment, and argued that the punctilio in the matter was on the part of the Senate, not the House.

Mr. Allison also opposed the Senate amendment, and stated that these treaties set apart for Indian reservations three hundred miles in the midst of the United States, not for thirty years, but for all time—a territory which within five years would be intersected with railroads and filled up with emigrants. It was therefore absolutely inevitable that within three years these treaties must be broken, whatever might be done now.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment, and Messrs. Sargent, Allison, and Holman were appointed a committee of conference. Mr. Sargent declined to serve, thinking that there should be a new conference committee. He said he had fought this battle to vindicate the rights of the House, and to protect the public domain and Treasury, for several weeks, but now thought the new conference should be entirely new; and he set the example of declining, that the committee might not be embarrassed by his preconceived opinions.

The Speaker thereupon appointed Mr. Dawes in his place.

THE OREGON MILITARY ROAD.

On motion of Mr. Smith (Oregon), the Senate bill amendatory of the act granting land to Oregon for a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State, allowing change of route, was passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Tillman moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing the political disabilities from all persons in the Fourth Congressional district of Tennessee. Negatived.

THE CHATTAHOOCHIE ARSENAL BILL.

Mr. Hamilton (Fla.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill donating the Chattahoochie Arsenal grounds to the State of Florida for educational purposes. Passed.

MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION.

The majority and minority reports in the Missouri contested election case of Shields against Van Horn were made and postponed till next session.

THE REID-JULIAN CASE.

Mr. Cessna at half-past 10 called up the Indiana contested election case of Reid against Julian, the majority resolution being that Mr. Julian, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat, and that Reid, the contestant, should be paid $4500 for his expenses.

After discussion the resolutions were adopted, with amendments allowing $2000 to Joseph Segar, of Virginia, and $1500 to Mr. Graftan, Texas, for prosecuting their respective claims to seats.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Promotion of Emigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—In order to promote immigration to the Pacific coast it is projected to purchase 7,000,000 acres of land in Northern California and Southern Oregon, along the line of the California and Oregon Railroad, at a cost of $10,000,000, and to encourage and aid the immigration of 300,000 persons from Germany and Northern Europe to settle the land.

Female Chinese Immigration.

By private advices from China it is probable that representations have been made to the Imperial Government which will result in the prohibition of female emigration from China to California.

A Chinese Consulate in San Francisco.

It is proposed to establish a Chinese consulate in this city.

The Chinese Government deeply deplores the loss of Mr. Burlingame. In addition to the pecuniary benefits accorded to his family, the Government has conferred upon him a posthumous title of the highest rank outside of the royal family.

The Pekin Massacre Hoax.

Passengers from China believe that the report of the massacre of Europeans and native Christians in Pekin is unfounded.

FROM THE STATE.

The Miners' Eight-hour Strike a Failure.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 15.—From present indications the contemplated strike of the miners in favor of the eight-hour law will prove an entire failure. The meetings of associations held in different regions within the past week have failed to harmonize discordant feeling, and although the strike was to have begun to-day, nothing of the kind has been done. The upper Lehigh men are all at work. All the mines in this vicinity are being worked as usual. The Beaver Meadow miners have deferred action on the eight-hour question until Tuesday of next week. This failure to carry out the resolutions of the Grand Council will no doubt be the means of a general resumption in the Schuylkill region.

FROM CHINA.

The Tea Trade.

SHANGHAE, June 10.—The departure of the ship Benefactor, on the 4th, for New York, with 338,000 pounds of green and 112,000 pounds of black teas closed the season, making a total of exports to the United States of 19,600,000 of green and 3,806,000 pounds of black teas. The total of the season's silk exports was 42,640 bales, of which 591 bales were to the United States.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Opinion on the Fenian Trials.

TORONTO, July 15.—Great satisfaction is expressed here regarding the result of the Fenian trials at Canandaigua, showing as it does, in contravention of opinions so freely expressed in English and Canadian journals, that the trials have been impartial.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Seven Wise Men.

MOBILE, ALA., July 15.—Several delegates from New Orleans on their way to Baltimore to attend the convention of the order of "Seven Wise Men" arrived this morning, and are guests of the Grand Conclave here. They leave this evening, accompanied by delegates from this city.

FROM NEW YORK.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, July 15.—John R. Gillies, formerly of Washington, died at Staten Island today.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Stocks dull. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109⅜; do. 1864, do., 109¾; do. 1865, do., 109¾; do. 1865, new, 108⅝; do. 1867, 108⅝; do. 1868, 108⅜; 10-40s, 107. Virginia sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton Company, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 96⅜; Erie, 22½; Reading, 100¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Michigan Central, 119⅛; Michigan Southern, 99⅛; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dull Times.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This court is still open for the trial of prisoners, but business is very slack and seems hardly to justify the attendance of the full board of Judges and law-yers. One party, a boy, was found guilty this morning of stealing a bag of rags from the store No. 243 South Water street, and another party was convicted of the larceny of a pair of shoes from a shop in Eighteenth street, above Market. Then it was deemed fit to put on trial a case in which two old women charged each other with assault and battery, and this occupied the remainder of the morning.

The bail cases before Judge Ludlow, in the old court-room, are of an equally trifling and uninteresting character.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, July 15, 1870.

There is considerable excitement in financial circles to-day, owing to the threatening aspect of European political affairs, and the market for gold and Governments is necessarily disturbed. The prospects of peace are rapidly fading, and speculation on the future is becoming quite lively. Meanwhile the loan market continues to reflect the condition of legitimate trade, and is quiet and easy at rates previously quoted.

The gold market continues excited and strong with sales all the way from 114@114¾, closing at the latter about noon. The movement is entirely due to the war news from Europe.

Government bonds are weak owing to a panic among the small holders and a disposition to sell at current prices.

At the Stock Board there was considerable activity and prices unsteady. Sales of City 6s, old, at 100⅝, and of the new do. at 101¾. Lehigh gold loan sold at 89¾.

Reading Railroad was active and sold at 50@50·31. Pennsylvania sold at 58; Lehigh Valley at 57¾; and Camden and Amboy at 119¼.

In miscellaneous shares the only sales were of Northern Liberties Bank at 125½ and Western do. at 68.

Ocean oil stock sold at ⅝ and Dalzell at ·56, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway at 22.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R.....b60.. 50⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old...100⅝ | 100 sh Read R..s10.50·31
$300 do.....100⅝ | 100 do.....b60. 50⅛
$300 City 6s, N.Is.101⅜ | 200 do.....50·31
$9000 do...Is.b3.101⅜ | 300 do...s10.50 3-16
$5000 do.....101⅜ | 400 do.....Is. 50⅛
$500 Leh gold L....90¾ | 200 do.....Is. 50⅛
$3000 Phil & E 7s.Is 89⅜ | 50 do..... 50⅛
$2000 W Jersey R 7s. 97 | 100 do.Monday 50⅛
4 sh Bk N Lib....126½ | 100 do...s10. 50⅛
25 sh West Bk.....68 | 100 do..Mon.50 3-1
14 sh Leh V R.....57⅞ | 100 do.Is.s15.50 1-16
100 sh Penna.s5wn. 58 | 100 do.....50 3-16
205 do.....Is. 58 | 100 do.....b30. 50¼
100 do.....b60. 58⅜ | 200 do....s8.c. 50¼
100 do.....58⅜ | 300 do.....Is. 50¼
100 do.....58

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....114⅛ | 10·38 A. M.....114⅛
10·05 " .....114 | 11·26 " 114⅛
10·07 " .....114⅛ | 11·45 " 114⅜
10·29 " .....114⅜ | 11·46 " 114⅜
10·30 " .....114⅝ | 11·47 " 114⅜
10·32 " .....114⅜ | 12·00 M. 114⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1864, 109⅝@110; do., Nov. 1865, 109¾@110; do. do., July, 108¾@109; do. do., 1867, 108⅝@109⅛; do. 1868, 109⅛@109¾; 10-40s, 107⅞ bid; Pacifics, 114⅛@115. Gold, 114¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¼; do., 1862, 109¾@109⅞; do. 1864, 109⅝@110; do. 1865, 109⅝@110; do. 1865, new, 109¾@108¾; do. 1867, do. 108⅜@109; do. 1868, do., 109⅛@109¾; 10-40s, 107⅜@107¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¼@115; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114¼@114½; Silver, 107¾@109; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $835@845; Central Pacific R. R., $88@$95; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@785.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 15.—Bark is scarce, and holders ask $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells in a small way from second hands at $9·25@9·50. Timothy is nominal at $7·50@8. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is steady, but there is not much activity. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $4 85@5·12½; extras at $5·25@5·37½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·25 for low grade up to $6·50 for choice; Minnesota do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7, the latter rate for choice; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

The Wheat market is firm, but the demand has somewhat fallen off. Sales of 1500 bushels at $1·45@1·50 for Pennsylvania red, and $1·45@1·49 for Indiana do. Rye is held at $1 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn attracts but little attention; sales of 3000 bushels at $1·08 for Pennsylvania yellow, $1·04 for Western do., and $1@1·02 for mixed do. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3800 bushels at 63@65c. for Pennsylvania and 60c. for Western.

Whisky is in demand, and 50 barrels Western ironbound sold at $1, and 50 barrels Monongahela on private terms.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrived, steamships Cambria, from Glasgow, and Rapidan, from Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Arrived, ship Otago, from New Castle, New South Wales.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....81 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr John Stroup, Brantord, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. Trudell, Hess, Lynn, do.
Schr Marion Gage, Heather, Providence, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Fall River, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr S. K. Vaughn, Risley, from Quincy Point, with stone.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Kennebec, with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.
Schr J. W. Hall, ——, from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr S. & R. Sharp, Sharp, from Petersburg, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Schr Sarah S., Walker, from Elk River.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, from Harwich, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, from Wellfleet.
Schr Idal L. Pearce, from Boston.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 15.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

C. Lable, with lumber to Wainwright & Co.
Jennie Lucas, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
John and Harry, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
J. B. Hall, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.
Lady Franklin, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
Harry and Addie, with coal to order.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Batavia, LeMessurier, for Liverpool; N. G. ste

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"MODERATE DRINKING."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The temperance discussion has received a new class of essayists. Small journalists, who have their column per week to fill, and whose idea of "life" is to ape the Parisian swell at a very great distance, assault the question from the standpoint of their last bottle of hock, or hotel hop, "where young men and maidens drink champagne and dance the German." "Do they," triumphantly cries one of these admirable reasoners, "get troonk ash pigs? Am I carried insensible to bed by my family?" To which we can of course only answer that we do not know. The remainder of the column is filled with equally powerful arguments, by which moderate drinkers are assured that they are engaged in as praiseworthy an occupation as going upon a railroad journey, and one no more likely to result in harm. We are further informed, and with regret, that the "aquarian atmosphere" of this country is such that it prevents our knowing what "moderate" or any other kind of drinking really is, and are finally told that aquarianism is proper for J. B. Gough, as he has no alternative between total drunkenness and total abstinence; but it is absurd for said Gough to measure hock-drinking journalists or their world by his standard. "Because thou art virtuous, shall I, Sir Toby, have no more cakes and ale?"

We do not suppose that even the "social class of young men and maidens who drink champagne and dance the German" could be seriously affected by such arguments as these. There is, however, a tendency of late worth attention among a really rational and earnest class of thinkers, who are but partially informed on the subject, to react against the vehement outcry of the temperance advocates. They question, not unnaturally, whether God made anything absolutely a curse. "Is alcohol not a necessary dietetic agent? Can the moderate use of it by those to whom it is harmless be properly inveighed against as a sin?" To which we answer that there has probably been too much talk of the crime of drinking. Our grandfathers, if they happened to be English, Irish, or German, drank port, or whisky, or lager, to a good old age with no worse perceptible effects very likely than gout or chronic ill-temper. But in later years, especially in America, the effect is different; not, we think, owing so much to a deterioration in the liquor as to climatic influences. The first outbreak of the temperance movement assumed the form of an unreasoning religious crusade. The wrongs of the drunkard's wife and family blinded the reformer to the greater sufferings of the wretched victim himself. He was held up to scorn and execration as the chief of sinners; urged to repent and hold his hand precisely as he would from theft or any other moral delinquency. If he reformed and afterward went back to the accursed thing, he was mourned without hope at death as having gone to receive the punishment of damnation. Now, in nine cases out of ten, the man should simply have been placed under the care of a physician, precisely as if he had been an hereditary victim to scrofula or consumption. It is but of late years that the question has been brought under scientific treatment, but it is already removed beyond the sphere of irrational invective of temperance orators on one hand, and the vaporing defense of ignorant young men on the other. The treatise of Dr. Elam on a "Physician's Problems," published in London last year, is probably the most complete essay on "Oinomania" yet issued, though it only meets the subject incidentally. "I assert," he says, "that this disease is almost as well and characteristically marked, in its physical aspects, as small-pox is in its physical, that it is hereditary, and that its victims unjustly crowd our criminal assemblies. The instincts of an oinomaniac seem to be as violent and little under control from the intellect or will as that of a carnivorous animal when it tastes blood." The alcohol-poison acts, as any careful observer must have noted, as rapidly upon the will as upon the blood and stomach. We urge this subject, gloomy and distasteful as it is, upon our readers, and shall not cease to urge it. It cannot too soon be made a popular conviction that alcohol is not only "liquid damnation," but the generator of an incurable physical disease, always in some form transmitted to the offspring. Every authority upon the subject coincides in the opinion that the habit of moderate drinking, apparently harmless in the parent, manifests itself invariably in oinomania, or in epileptic or insane tendencies. We ourselves know cases where the grandfather yet lives, a hale, hearty tippler, and children and grandchildren, in spite of moral and religious training, have gone down the same inexorable path, devoured by the irresistible craving for drink. "For this disease," says Dr. Elam, "there is but one cure: total and entire restraint, so as to prevent for a long period any possibility of indulgence in the depraved habits." We trust the day is not far off when chronic alcoholic poisoning will be as fully mastered as any other disease by our physicians, and that the poor boy who feels the first awful craving may have no more shame in placing himself under medical care than he would if threatened with any other ailment. Let science at least do what it can to aid him in his struggle with Death, though we legalize a grogshop at every corner to tempt him downward.

There is no lack of statistics to prove the effect of "harmless moderate drinking" upon the next generation. The spirit duty was removed in Norway in 1825. In the next generation the increase of insanity was above 50 per cent. advance on the previous proportion; the increase of congenital idiocy 150 per cent. In Sweden, in the same time, Magnus Huss testifies that "for this cause the whole physique of the people is degenerating; insanity, suicide, and crime are frightfully on the increase; new and aggravated diseases have invaded all classes of society, and congenital imbecility and idiocy are in fearful proportion to the numbers born." Moderate drinking, says an eminent authority on diseases of the brain, sometimes produces in one or more of the children of the person thus indulging only a simple neuropathy, or a vicious and defective organization, but these, when due to such an origin, are capable to giving rise in the next or third generation to affections of the mind of the gravest possible significance."

For the hereditary victims of this disease there is but one treatment—watchfulness from the very hour of birth, and untiring patience. They are born to a heritage of more than the bitterness of death in their lives, and whether they conquer or fall, deserve only help and compassion. Neither for the "moderate drinker," who, for the mere pleasure of tickling his palate, has entailed this curse upon its victim, have we any word of reprobation. God will judge him.

OUR CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Although the vexed question of Chinese immigration is at present attracting much attention, there appears to be a marked tendency on the part of both writers and speakers to ignore its consideration from that point of view which must, after all, be the one which can alone affect our official action in the matter. The Government of the United States has solemnly recognized China as a treaty power, firstly by the treaty of the 18th June, 1858, and more recently by the "Additional Articles," signed by Mr. Burlingame on behalf of the Chinese Emperor, in July, 1868, and promulgated by the United States Charge d'Affaires at Pekin in November last. While, therefore, the pressure of public opinion may effect the modification or abrogation of agreements which tend to the injury of American interests, we are bound, so long as they remain in force, to act up to their provisions. Much useless declamation has been expended in the attempt to prove that Chinese immigration should be resisted on the score of certain depraved characteristics of the coolie. But these do not in the least affect his political status, guaranteed as it is, under certain conditions, by treaty agreement. As regards the allegations put forth, it would rather seem that the balance of proof lies in favor of the much-abused immigrant. He is reported by those who have had the opportunity of observing his class in China, to be sober, hard-working, and fully up to the average of laboring populations in other countries as regards morality and freedom from the commission of violent crimes; while he has proved, in this country, a docile and peaceable resident. The primary question at issue, apart from that of wages, is, therefore, how far the laws of the United States, as affected by our agreements with the Chinese Government, compel us to receive the Chinaman among us as a resident or citizen. Upon this point a few remarks may tend to clear up a wide-spread misunderstanding.

The fifth article of the Burlingame convention explicitly recognizes the right of both Chinese and Americans to change their homes and allegiance, and also the "mutual advantage of the free migration of their subjects and citizens from the one country to the other." The contracting parties reprobate "any other than an entirely voluntary emigration," and make it a penal offense for an American citizen "to take Chinese subjects to the United States or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent." No provision whatever is made regarding contracts or engagements. Our law does not recognize any contract made in China, and that probably was held to be sufficient. But, on the other hand, there is nothing to prohibit such contracts being signed; and all residents in China are aware that, owing to the peculiar social organizations of the people, the emigrant coolie will hold himself bound by these agreements.

To engage "contract coolies" is, therefore, neither absolutely nor constructively illegal, and provided they leave China with their own "free and voluntary consent," we are bound, by the article quoted, to admit them as residents in the United States. The succeeding article of the convention, however, contains a clause which, if enforced, may be used to forbid Chinese immigration altogether, or to deny them the rights of citizenship. It is therein provided that "citizens of the United States in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." Now it is notorious in China that while Americans and British subjects are stringently prohibited from residing in the interior, a large number of Russian traders reside not merely at Kuigon, on the great highway between China and Russia, but at inland cities in the vicinity of the Upper Yangtzu river. The well-known fear entertained by China of Russian aggression is, of course, the reason which insures them this privilege, though the British Minister recently endeavored to show that Americans or British subjects were as much at liberty to reside there as were the Russians. But what are the facts? Passports granting permission of residence have invariably been refused by both our own and the British representatives, notably on the ground that the Chinese authorities would refuse to vise them. It cannot, therefore, be held that China performs her part of the reciprocal agreement, and the United States Government is, consequently, at liberty to exercise a similar discretion in withholding from Chinese immigrants a certain portion of the rights or immunities granted to other aliens.

This being the case, it becomes a grave question as to how far this power, conferred upon us by Chinese bad faith, should be exercised. To oppose free immigration would be as futile as ungenerous. But there are some points which demand consideration. The two great issues raised by Chinese immigration are: the danger of the immigrants acquiring political influence which they are incompetent to wield with discretion, and their effect upon the labor market. It is much easier to deal with the former than the latter question. But it must be remembered that similar questions have already arisen, and have settled themselves according to the inevitable laws which regulate demand and supply. When Irish immigration became a grand fact, much grumbling arose on the part of native-born artisans and laborers, who saw in the influx a certain reduction of their wages. In like manner the Irish workmen opposed the tide of German immigration—less vigorously, it is true, than they now oppose the Chinese, because the new-comers were able to take care of themselves but none the less cordially—and yet there is room for more. The alarm with regard to an overwhelming influx of Chinese is wholly unnecessary, and we very much doubt whether native American working-men are taking any part in the present outcry.

MILITARY RECIPROCITIES—THE NEW ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Yesterday morning, bright and early, the 7th Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark commanding, began their pleasant jaunt to Philadelphia and Cape May. Should the weather prove as brilliant as it has been since Monday last, this military trip will be a most dashing and delightful affair, as agreeable, no doubt, to the Philadelphians as to our gallant 7th. Their manly bearing and martial proficiency, the agreeable associations of former days in peace and war, the superb music that will accompany them and the exuberant spirits and gentlemanly grace that distinguish "the boys" at the bivouac as on the battle field, in the boudoir as on the march, will all contribute to honor the courtesies which the refinement of the Quaker City and of "the Cape" may offer them.

This handsome affair will be speedily followed by another of similar nature, but surrounded with special interest because of the noble opportunity it affords to show how completely brave men forget all rancor when honorable conflict is over, and hail as comrades and friends in time of peace the adversaries who had been worthy of their steel in time of war. The famous 5th Maryland Regiment, General Herbert commanding, of Baltimore, will also visit Philadelphia on the 21st instant, and there be received and entertained by the 8th Pennsylvania, Colonel Gray. The 5th Maryland served with distinction in the advance of Johnston's corps in the Valley of Virginia, and was of the flower and pride of Stonewall Jackson's renowned brigade. Its officers and men are alike eminent for their soldierly and gentlemanly qualities, and they to-day march lightly and firmly to the music of the Union with the national flag of Stars and Stripes at the head of the column. They, too, will extend their journey to Cape May, and there camp out in good old service style, with a round of reviews and festivities to mark their stay.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we hail these agreeable evidences of a return to "the era of good feeling" between fellow-countrymen. It was but the other day that some New Orleans guests were publicly entertained in this city, and from our exchanges we learn that similar "merry meetings" are everywhere replacing the "stern alarums" of a few years gone. This is as it should be, among men who have been tried in the fire and have learned to know their new associates whose hands they clasp on the occasions by seeing them "rush past with the light of battle on their faces."

But why should not the 5th Maryland be invited to our city? What say our National Guard? Here is a golden chance for a worthy and chivalric act. The great metropolis which poured out her blood and treasure in such unbounded fulness to maintain the Union and the flag may here set a proud example. Our people would make the reception a gala day of hearty enjoyment to one and all, and the youth of the nation, as in after years they recall the scene, would be none the less devoted, none the less sincere in their country's cause for having learned, by practice as well as by precept, that courtesy is the very crown of knightly honor and that the bravest are still the gentlest when the fray is past.

THE CONNECTICUT MARRIAGE LAWS.

From the N. Y. World.

The present state of the marriage and divorce laws formed the text of a somewhat lively discussion in the Connecticut House on Tuesday. In a debate on the "Married Women's Property bill," which seeks to assimilate the laws under that head to those in force in New York, its opponents took strong ground upon the civil nature of the marriage contract which, under Connecticut law, confers upon a husband the income of his wife's personal estate, and makes him trustee of her real property, with a life interest after her death. Mr. Seymour proposed an amendment making the bill apply only to future marriages, which was carried, whereupon one of its supporters, Mr. Eaton, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, on the ground that if the Legislature were not ready to do right he would give up the bill. This was carried by a majority who are ready to retain upon their statute book a law which even in conservative England is opposed by a large section, if not a majority, of the intelligent classes, and will, it is believed, be speedily repealed.

Singularly enough this discussion, which resulted in delaying a needed reform tending to better the condition of married women, was followed by another which in like manner prevented the repeal of a most objectionable clause in the divorce law. A substitute bill was introduced repealing the provision that cause for divorce might consist in "such conduct as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner and defeats the purposes of the marriage relation"—a clause under which, we need hardly observe, imbecility resulting from disease or accident subsequent to marriage might find an unquestioned place. Mr. Brewster, who spoke with much energy in favor of repeal, admitted, indeed, that "Connecticut was called the Indiana of New England;" but 77 out of 130 were indifferent to the taunt, and the wives of Connecticut may still be put away on easy grounds. A practical illustration of the working of this clause was, in fact, afforded during a recent afternoon session. A gentleman named Preston, whose wife had become insane on the death of her child, desired a divorce, and the resolution to that effect was reported on favorably. A member, with more bluntness than consideration for the feelings of the husband who had so delicately insinuated the views he takes of the marital contract, observed "that if his wife became insane because of the birth of his child, and he should ask for a divorce, he should expect the curse of God to follow him to the end of the earth." But that member doubtless belongs to a persuasion whose marriage service is of that old-fashioned class which is so unadapted to modern progress that it presumes a promise of love and protection to the wife for a lifetime. Mr. Preston, of course, does not; but it will, we fear, be a source of annoyance to him that two out of every three people he meets will be sure to belong to the old-fashioned class of Benedicts.

LAW VERSUS JUSTICE.

From the N. Y. World.

In the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has refused the writ of error applied for, and affirmed the judgment of the court below, and ordered the death sentence to be enforced; and this for what reason, think you? Why, simply, because of forty-eight hours delay in the passage of an act of the Legislature avowedly intended to provide for a revision of this very case. By former statute the Supreme Court could reopen the judgment of an inferior criminal tribunal only for errors of law, without power to investigate facts. To meet the obvious hardship of this rule as applied to Dr. Schoeppe's position, the Legislature passed an act that in all cases of murder "now pending" or in the future to be adduced on writ of error before the Supreme Court both the law and the evidence should be reviewed. This act was vetoed by Governor Geary, and re-enacted over his veto on the 15th of February last. But two days before its final passage a writ had been denied by the Supreme Court under the old law, so that when the legislative decree actually came in force the Schoeppe case was no longer "pending." And it is on this quibble that the same court now refuses to entertain a second motion brought under the existing law, of which Judge Agnew, its appointed administrator, complains that "it has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment." Now, the act may be a very bad act in its general application, and may deserve immediate repeal, but there can be no manner of doubt that in the case in question its operation would be an affair of simple justice. Condemned in the face of the strongest exculpatory testimony, the trial of Dr. Schoeppe has since been more widely and more thoroughly reviewed probably than any similar one that ever occurred. Commissions of experts have been appointed by scientific associations throughout the country to investigate and report upon its every detail; lawyers and physicians have weighed it in all of its bearings; and the verdict has been unanimous that not a scintilla of evidence exists to justify the conviction of murder.

By this action of the court the fate of the unfortunate prisoner is left in Governor Geary's hands, and it is to be hoped that his Excellency's resentment against the Legislature for having disregarded his veto will not prevent his exercising that "clemency" which in the present instance would seem little more than bare justice.

HOW THE WEST IS TAXED.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

The action of the Senate and the House is conclusive as to what the income tax shall be. But in spite of the fact that the rate per cent. is low, and that the exemptions are too large, the organs of the bondholders are loud in their expression of disgust and dissatisfaction. Their growling will change nothing. The income tax is as just and righteous a tax as was ever imposed; and in the case of our own country it affords, as we have again and again explained, the only method of reaching thousands of men of large wealth who otherwise would pay nothing whatever to the Government to which they owe everything.

If one thousand millions of Federal bonds are held abroad, the remainder are held here; and except the five to six hundred millions used by banks, insurance, and trust companies, all are in the hands mainly of rich men, many of whom bought them at a figure less than half their nominal value. Nearly all the bonds of the country have passed out of the hands of the original subscribers, many of whom in buying them were animated by truly patriotic motives. Not less than eight hundred to a thousand millions are owned by Cresus, Mammon & Co., and the cause of the outcry of this great firm is the simple fact that the Government wants a small portion of what they ought to yield for its support; and their owners squeal as if it were really statesmanship and good political economy to throw all the cost of maintaining peace and order upon the day laborer, the miner, and the farmer, to the complete exemption of the bondholders who can be reached in no way except that which Congress has adopted. We deny the justice of their complaint, and we demand that the tax shall be maintained!

Gentlemen of the manufacturing and commercial States in which nearly all the Federal bonds are held! the West is not content to be classed, for its opposition to the repeal of this tax, with the carpet-baggers of the South. Upon the agriculture and the gold and silver mining of the country the great burden of taxation falls. Agriculture is the bed-rock in our economy; and everything in the way of taxation goes down to it. The flippant scribblers in the East who write editorials for protected manufacturers, for monopolists in paper money, for railroad plunderers, for the hordes of salaried men, for city and village landlords, and especially for bondholders, do not seem to know that, in the present ordering of things by Congress, their readers have the power to shove their burdens off upon somebody else; and that they invariably do so—the load falling upon one, and another and another as it descends, until it rests at last upon the labor of the men who work mines and till the soil. The miners whose gold and silver are fixed by an unvarying standard of value which no legislation, not concurred in by the rest of the world, can materially change; and the other men whose wheat, corn, meats, cotton, tobacco, and petroleum have their prices regulated in the supply and demand therefor at Liverpool, have nobody upon whom their load can be shoved off. Manufacturers who have protection averaging nearly fifty per cent., bankers who have the monopoly of drawing interest on what they owe, railroad consolidationists and plunderers—all these have the great producing classes beneath them, to which classes the taxes are nearly all consigned by the skilfully regulated machinery of trade. In all commercial and financial pursuits, the taxes are charged to expense account, and the profits are to that extent increased. Railroads replace their taxes by larger rates of freight and fare.

Among salaried men and all others down to the miner and the tiller of the soil this process goes on: and on these last the heavy load rests—they are the substratum, and there is nobody beneath them. The gold and silver miners' products are affected in price by nothing whatever. The prices of farm products are fixed at Liverpool, and no matter what the state of affairs here, rates are unchangeable until Liverpool consents. But the prices of whatever they buy are fixed by causes operating here at home; and thus, as they are the great consumers of manufactures as they are the great producers of raw material, their candle is burned by taxes at each end. Selling in one market, and buying in another, they are the victims of plunderers who use their power without mercy. Is it any wonder, such being the case, that the West should stand for an income tax? Will it be a wonder, by and by, when it can safely do so in justice to existing interests that bad law has built up, if it demands as an act of justice an amendment of the Constitution and a direct tax?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 320 BROADWAY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1'50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
6 23 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3 8 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 6 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT,

On WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
7 11 6t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 16.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, at 2 P. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 30, at 7 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, August 6, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board).
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21 tf

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUANO BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Principals of the Boys' Grammar Schools and the Superintendent of Music formed yesterday an association for introducing semi-annual commencements of all the Boys' Grammar Schools.

—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 2 o'clock, the iron steamship Clyde, built for Mr. Thomas Clyde, of this city, by William Cramp & Son, was launched from their yard, foot of Palmer street, in the presence of a large number of spectators, male and female. About one hundred persons were on the vessel at the time of the launch, and as the Clyde glided into the water they were cheered by the spectators on shore and from the vessels in the stream.

—The funeral of the late Admiral Dahlgren will take place in Washington this morning, and after appropriate services at the Presbyterian Church on Four-and-a-half street, the body will be brought on to this city, in charge of the family and an appropriate escort. Upon the arrival of the body at Broad street and Washington avenue, it will be at once taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, and interred beside the remains of his first wife.

—Yesterday afternoon, while Hugh Bradley and John McCauley were at work upon a pile of lumber at Taylor's saw-mill, York street, near Richmond street, they got into a quarrel, during which they clinched, and in their struggles fell to the ground. McCauley's head struck with such force that his skull was fractured. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital in an insensible condition. Bradley was arrested and committed to await the result of McCauley's injuries.

—Yesterday morning private watchman J. H. Clark, while in Perth street, between Parrish and Poplar, met two men whose movements excited his suspicions. One of them carried a bag, which strengthened the suspicion that all was not right, and the watchman approached them and asked as to the contents of it. He was told that it had flour in it. Not satisfied, he seized hold of it, whereupon the men started off. The one who carried the bag was caught and taken to the office of Alderman Carpenter. In the bag were found kid gloves, laces and silks to the value of five or six hundred dollars. Circumstances lead to the belief that these goods were stolen. Alderman Carpenter committed the prisoner for a further hearing.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅛.

—The President last night signed the Tax-Tariff and Currency bills.

—Judge Kelley says the reduction of taxes and duties will amount to eighty-five millions.

—President Grant has offered the Honolulu Consulate to Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, of this State.

—The Prussian Minister at Washington has received information that a French fleet of ironclads is in motion.

—Last night the President and his Cabinet were busily engaged at the Capitol examining bills submitted for the Executive approval.

—Minister De Long has been confirmed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan. This raises the mission to the first class.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, Mr. Chandler called up the bill to encourage the building of American vessels for foreign trade, but it was laid upon the table. Conference reports on the Sundry and Deficiency Appropriation bills and on the Georgia bill were adopted. The Georgia bill leaves the election of the State Legislature to take place as provided by the State laws. The Senate was in session till 2·50 A. M.

In the House, a number of bills were passed, not of general interest. Conference reports on the Army, Funding, and Deficiency Appropriation bills were adopted. The bill allowing drawbacks on cotton goods was passed. A conference report on the Georgia bill was agreed to, and the House soon after midnight adjourned.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTH.

The Review Yesterday Afternoon and the Banquet Last Evening.

A few minutes after four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Seventh regiment of New York formed at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and, accompanied by its escort, marched over the route previously published to Broad street. The formation of the procession here was, a squad of policemen, under Lieutenant Clark; First regiment (Gray Reserves) Colonel Latta, with a full drum corps and band (this regiment had out about two hundred muskets); Fourth regiment (Fire Zouaves), Colonel Sellers, two hundred and fifty strong, with full drum corps and band; Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M., five hundred and sixty-five men, headed by Grafulla's band, and under command of Colonel Emmons Clark. The procession looked very fine as it passed along, the marching of the different regiments eliciting the approbation of the spectators.

At the southwest corner of Broad and Jefferson streets a stand had been erected in front of the house of Francis Blackburne, Jr., upon which stood General Prevost and staff, Mayor Fox, and a number of invited guests. The house of Mr. Blackburne had been thrown open as a headquarters to the reviewing officials and distinguished guests who thronged the lower part of the house. Among those present we noticed Generals Prevost, Baxter, Hoffman, and Bankson; Messrs. Dickson, Bell, Brinton, and Muirhead, and Surgeon Mears, of General Prevost's staff; Major Hoffman and Captain Ferls, of General Bankson's staff; Captain George A. Smith, of General Hoffman's staff, and the following committee of the 5th Maryland regiment:—Captains Ward and Brown, Lieutenant McIlvain, Quartermaster-Sergeant Allmand, and Sergeants Washburne, Bokee, Flors, Thompson and Wearle. Also, Colonel Grey, of the 8th P. M., ex-Mayor Gilpin, John E. McDonough, Majors DeSilver and L. Harwood, of General Baxter's staff, John P. Wetherill, Esq., Generals R. M. Patterson, J. T. Owen, Colonel McMichael, Colonel Harmanus Neff, General Gideon Clark, Major Knight, and a number of other well-known persons. Every one was made at home in the house, and until the procession arrived a constant stream of visitors poured backward and forward. The procession occupied a very short time in passing, and the rear was brought up by several vehicles to carry those who were too much fatigued to march further. Broad street presented a beautiful appearance, as almost every house had bunting out, and the windows were filled with the fairest of our city's daughters, who bade a hearty welcome to the visitors by their smiles and the waving of handkerchiefs.

After the review was over the escort was dismissed, and the Seventh returned to the Continental to partake of the banquet prepared for them. The dining-room was most elegantly decorated and festooned with flags. Five tables were ranged the entire length of the spacious saloon, and others were placed in the avenues leading thereto. Everything that could be done for the entertainment of the guests was done. Major-General Charles M. Prevost presided on the occasion, supported on both sides by General Robert Patterson, and Colonel Emmons Clark, of the Seventh. At the same table sat also a large number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia.

It had been the original intention to have no formalities; Still Major-Gen. Prevost, desiring that something should be said of a complimentary character to the 7th Regiment, undertook to make a few remarks, but the noise and confusion were so great that his words could not be heard two yards from him. After vainly endeavoring to address the assemblage, General Prevost sat down in despair.

Major-General Patterson, however, obtained the floor and tried to make a few remarks that might be heard, but without really hearing or understanding what was said, the members of the 7th, out of respect for the General, cheered him vehemently.

The Hon. Daniel Dougherty was then called upon, and made a desperate attempt to obtain a hearing. After fruitless attempts to succeed, Mr. William V. McKean, comprehending the situation, and desirous that the members of the 7th should hear Mr. Dougherty, took the floor and by the display of excellent tact and judgment attracted the attention of the assembly to the unheard remarks of General Patterson, He, fortunately, succeeded in obtaining order, and then seizing the opportunity, announced that Daniel Dougherty, Esq., was prepared to address the audience, and he hoped a hearing would be awarded him.

Mr. Dougherty then stood upon a chair and was received with loud applause. He said that he had often heard of the play of *Hamlet* with "Hamlet" omitted. He felt like he supposed "Hamlet" would feel if they desired to hear him. If they desired the play to be properly represented they would have to be quiet and hear him, as he was the "Hamlet" of the time.

He then complimented the New York 7th and pleasantly informed the members of that organization that at one time he felt they had grossly insulted him, of course unintentionally. At the time before the war, 1858, when the 7th Regiment had left New York to go to Richmond, Va., to escort the remains of President Monroe, and it was arranged that they should have a brilliant reception and banquet at the National Guards' Hall in this city, he was selected to make the speech to them on the occasion.

Everything had been prepared for a grand time, and he had been pluming himself all day on getting off an eloquent address when the disastrous news was communicated to him that the 7th had gone home by way of Washington street wharf, and had relinquished the idea of accepting the banquet that was to be given them. He was, therefore, cheated out of his speech. He never had such an opportunity before, and he never expected to have another again, because, in candor, he confessed that the present opportunity did not amount to much. But the people of Philadelphia were rejoiced to see them. They considered them noble types of American citizenship. He then proceeded to draw a parallel between New York and Philadelphia, and trusted that all jealousies between the cities would forever be banished.

General Joshua T. Owen then spoke. He alluded to the services of the 7th Regiment during the war in protecting the interior, and the only offset to their valuable services that he could think of would be when possibly a war took place on the Atlantic front, when Philadelphia regiments might have an opportunity of doing for New York what the 7th Regiment had done for Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. He was very complimentary to the character and military efficiency of the 7th, and stated that the visit to this city had aroused a military ardor and spirit which would be productive of great good.

Other short speeches were then made, when the drum sounded and the regiment fell into line, and proceeded to Market street wharf and embarked for Cape May.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Europe Still in Suspense—The Council at the Tuileries—Prussia's Refusal to Receive the French Ambassador.

PARIS, July 14—5 P. M.—The Emperor left St. Cloud this morning by special train, and arrived at the Tuileries at noon. The Ministers having been summoned to meet him were all at the Palace, and a council was held immediately after his arrival.

At half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon the Presidents of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, which were then in session, were informed that the Government would have a communication to make to those bodies before the close of the sitting. It is generally believed this communication will be a declaration of war.

It is positively asserted that Count Benedetti has been ordered to return to France, and that he only awaits the departure of Baron von Werther, Prussian Minister, from Paris.

NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT CONVOKED.

LONDON, July 14.—The report that the North German Parliament has been convoked is repeated, with the addition that it will meet as early as next month.

BISMARCK THOUGHT THE WITHDRAWAL WOULD SETTLE MATTERS.

A story comes from Germany that Bismarck heard of Prince Leopold's withdrawal while on his way to rejoin the King at Ems, whereupon he turned back and set out for his estates in Varzin.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER FROM BERLIN.

EMS, July 14.—Prince Frederick William will leave to-morrow morning for Berlin. Count Benedetti, the French Ambassador, left at 5 P. M.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF THE KING.

The German people are a unit in support of their King, and wild enthusiasm prevails in the minor States. General Moltke has been summoned from his Silesian estates. Prince Gortschakoff has gone to Wildbad.

TREATMENT OF COUNT BENEDETTI BY THE KING.

BERLIN, July 14.—The King's refusal of Count Benedetti's demands, coupled with his peremptory declension of a future conference with the ambassador, will be apt to arouse new apprehensions of hostility, but will not necessarily lead to war, as it is simply the act of the chief of the Hohenzollern family, and not an act of the Government, which would require the constitutional counter-signature of the Ministry.

Prussia refuses to abandon her policy of masterly inactivity with regard to the Spanish throne.

RUSSIAN FEELING AGAINST FRANCE.

At St. Petersburg there is a strong feeling on the part of the Russian Government against France. It is believed now that Napoleon is bent

ON AGGRESSIVE WAR,

to destroy the balance of power in Europe, and, seizing an overmastering position, force the restoration of the Bourbons on Spain.

ENGLAND COINCIDES WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question of Mr. Disraeli, that the correspondence of her Majesty's Government with foreign powers, occasioned by the difference between France and Prussia, was incomplete, and the present was not the time for its publication; but he would say that the British Government, in common with the European Cabinets, sustained the position taken by Duke de Gramont, which was that Spain was entitled to choose any one for king except a German prince.

WASHINGTON.

THE EUROPEAN WAR—PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, received despatches from his Government directing him to ask this Government whether, in case of European war, Prussian vessels having in part American owners could be placed under the American flag. The members of both houses of Congress best posted on foreign matters agree that this will be allowed. It will be a mode of placing the whole Prussian commerce under the registry of the United States, and if a long war ensues and proper legislation is enacted in this country, it will probably result in a large proportion remaining permanently under the flag of the United States. The effect on Prussian and German commerce in the event of war with France would be to obliterate it by the blockading of Prussia's two or three ports, and a thorough scouring of the seas by the immense navy of France. The best-informed public men on European politics freely express the opinion that war in Europe is inevitable, and a member of the Cabinet remarked to your correspondent to-day that the administration was of the same opinion.

OBITUARY.

PHILIP REITZEL FORNEY.

To a very large circle in Pennsylvania, and indeed throughout the whole country, the news of the death of Philip Reitzel Forney, eldest son of Colonel John W. Forney, of the *Press*, will come this morning like the shock of a heavy blow.

A long service in the army during the war, followed by duty in other departments of the Government after the Rebellion, had brought him into relations with more than an ordinary number of persons, and there is hardly any part of the land where his sudden demise will not occasion sadness and regret.

At New Orleans, on the 7th instant, while getting on a railway train, Mr. Forney fell and was severely injured, the cars passing over his left leg below the knee and badly crushing it. Under the combined heat of the weather and inflammation of the wound, lockjaw was superinduced. Carried away in the flower of youth and vigor, Mr. Forney was in his twenty-ninth year.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·41 | MOON RISES..... 9·36
SUN SETS..... 7·30 | HIGH WATER..... 3·20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'r.	Liverpool	New York	June 25
South America.	Rio Janeiro	New York	June 25
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 29
Frankfort	Bremen	New York	June 30
Parana	London	New York	July 2
C. of Antwerp.	Liverpool	New York via H.	July 2
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	July 2
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York v B.	July 5
Wosel	Southampton	New York	July 5
Italy	Liverpool	New York	July 6

FOR EUROPE.

Holland	New York	Liverpool	July 16
India	New York	Glasgow	July 16
C. of Brussels.	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Bellona	New York	London	July 16
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 16
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	July 19
Java	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	July 23
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of Wash'ton.	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of Antwerp.	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 26
Parana	New York	London	July 30
France	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	July 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	July 15
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 16
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	July 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	July 19
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	July 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.
Str Anthracite, Green, New York, do.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Circassian, Wells, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, Boston, do.
Schr R'dg RR. No. 41, Bartlett, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr Nevada, Davis, Boston, do.
Schr H. L. Slaght, Willits, Washington, D. C., Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Irene Messervey, Wall, Charleston, C. Haslam & Co.
Schr F. Jameson, Jameson, Charleston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Webster Bernard, Turner, 10 days from St. John, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr M. J. Chadwick, Gage, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Pritchard & Ebert.
Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, from Boston, with hemp to Fitler, Weaver & Co.
Schr William and James, Gutten, 5 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Problem, Marshall, 5 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 14.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

E. C. Potter, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Hartford, W. J. Forward, Bella McWilliams, Kate Stewart, D. R. Graves, and M. Bartlett, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 11th instant.
Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 12th inst.
N. G. steamer Baltimore, Voeckler, cleared at Baltimore 13th inst. for Bremen via Southampton.
Br. steamer Abyssinia, Hains, cleared at Boston 13th inst. for Liverpool via New York.
Steamer Bolivar, Wolfe, from Galveston via Key West, at New York 13th inst.
Steamer Benefactor, Pennington, cleared at New York yesterday for Wilmington, N. C.
N. G. steamer Berlin, Undutsch, sailed from Bremerhaven 29th ult. for Baltimore, and arrived at Southampton 1st inst.
Steamer Pioneer, Shackford, cleared at Havana 9th inst. for New York.
Steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, at Halifax 13th inst. from Liverpool, for Boston and New York.
Bark Theodosius Christian, Schwardtfeger, hence, at Hamburg 28th ult.
Bark Jamestown, Call, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 1st inst.
Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 11th inst., together with all vessels before reported.
Brig William Welsh, Snow, hence, at Matanzas 5th inst.
Sp. brig Nostra Senora de la Caridad del Cobse, Liorca, was loading at Havana 9th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr George H. Squire, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 14th inst.
Schrs L. & A. Babcock, Hiawatha, L. A. Rose, Irvine, Bramball, and Ruth S. Hodgdon, sailed from Holmes' Hole 13th inst.
Schrs Mary Haley and Tennessee, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.—the M. H. sailed again.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, hence, at Newburyport 11th inst.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, sailed fm Newport P. M. 11th inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 12th inst.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.
Schrs Henrietta and Annie May, hence, at Norwich 12th inst.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 12th inst.
Schrs Emma B. Shaw, Shaw; M. P. Hudson, Hudson; and H. A. Rogers, Frambes, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr John Cadwalader, Townsend, cleared at Boston 13th inst. for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Thomas Sinnickson, for New York, sailed from Norwich 12th inst.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Rayner, sailed from Richmond 11th inst. for Philadelphia via Chickahominy.
Schrs Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson; Samuel N. Smith, Springer; Albert Pharo, Shrouds; Village Queen, Conklin; and John Ponder, Brown, hence, at Providence 12th inst.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence, at Gloucester 12th inst.
Schr John Slusman, hence, at Bath 10th inst.
Schr Robert Palmer, Clark, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Charleston 11th instant, with 420 tons phosphate rock.
Schrs Wave, Bryant; Spartel, Smith; Z. L. Adams, Robbins; Louise F. Smith, Crie; and Baltimore, Dix, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schrs Mary Ann McCann, Whitmore, from Bangor for Philadelphia, and Quickstep, Smith, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship H. B. Wright, from Portland for St. George, N. B., before reported wrecked at Cutler, was in charge of a St. Andrew's pilot, who was misled as to his position by a passing fisherman. It was foggy at the time, and the pilot supposing he had lost his course put the ship off, but in a few minutes she struck very heavily, when it was ascertained they were on Long Point Reef, a complete wreck. The crew did not even save their clothing. The ship broke in pieces the next day. No insurance.

Brig Thomas Holcombe, Askins, from New York for Frontera, which went ashore on Santa Anna Reefs during the night of 25th May, and having got afloat, arrived at Havana 31st and proceeded on her voyage 7th inst., having repaired.

Br. brig Firm, Wiley, from Wilmington, N. C., for Bremen, put into Halifax 9th inst. for repairs, having grounded twice in leaving Wilmington.

Br. brig Topas, Stapleton, from Lingan, C. B., for New York, which went ashore at Moriches, L. I., had a cargo of 202 tons coal, which has nearly all washed out of the wreck, and is a total loss. The vessel has broken up; wreck sold for $350. The T. registered 148 tons, and hailed fm Harbor Grace, N.F.

Br. schr Senator, Evans, from Boston for Salmon River, N. B., was wrecked 8th inst. near Musquash, N. B.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 1, 1870. }

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz.:—

50,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel.
10,000 yards Blue Nankin.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
25,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
8,000 pairs Calf Shoes.
4,000 pairs Kip Shoes.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, within ninety days from the date of contract, and must conform to navy standard, and be equal in all respects to the samples at the several Navy Yards, and must pass the usual inspection.

The Flannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool-dyed with pure indigo, and must be in pieces of about fifty yards in length, twenty-seven inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, and to have a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece; the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than five and four-tenths ounces per yard. The quality and color of the flannel to be equal to the samples at the several inspections.

The Nankin must also be pure indigo-dyed.

The Sheeting must be free from cotton, eighty inches in width, weighing twelve ounces and thirty-one one-hundredths per yard, texture 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The Shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed and tongued and grooved; sides, top, and bottom five-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten one and three-fourth inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk one quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch in diameter.

The sizes of the Socks and Shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the inspector at New York.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposals unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

E. T. DUNN, Chief of Bureau.

7 2 ftust

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870. }

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, BROOKLYN, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the live oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

Also, at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the steam tug

PRIMROSE,

of 94 tons.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money of each vessel must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 25 stuth 9t

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 2

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

On the petition of CYRUS CHAMBERS, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 7th day of October, 1856, for an improvement in Machine for Folding Paper, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 6th day of September next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 16th day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the 21st day of September next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents.

7 8 f3t

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

5 27 tf

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 513 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16 mw 1m

USE CHAMBERS' STAR INK.

EVANS, STODDART & CO., No. 740 SANSOM Street.

7 9 fmw1m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary exposure. Advice free and private. Terms moderate. Apply at "Studio," No. 48 N. NINTH Street, Room 1.

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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
$100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	$13,950·00
$100,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	100,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
$2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,990·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,251,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·97.	
Real Estate	56,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·78
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	45,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,892,100·04

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Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

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To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE, NO. 24 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. RUTTER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH and GEORGE Streets.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT for the benefit of Mr. WILLIAM FALLOWFIELD the blind Pianist and Vocalist, TUESDAY EVENING, July 26.

On this occasion the following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to appear:—E. L. Batchelor, Pianist; John Baker, Baritone; James Fielding, Miniature Organ; William Pulman, Violinist; W. Markward, the Renowned Comic; Charles Drew, Balladist; Thomas Lachall, Champion Bone Player; Ed. Chew, Celebrated Clog Dancer; William Fallowfield, Blind Vocalist.

Come and stretch forth a hand like a brother,
Remember that life's but a span,
'Tis our duty to help one another,
And do a good turn when we can.

Admission Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8. 7 12 12t

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JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATION.

The late cable telegrams from Europe clearly indicate that peace has not been assured by the withdrawal of Leopold as a candidate for the throne of Spain, and a formal declaration of war is hourly expected, as a ministerial organ of Paris to-day clearly foreshadows it. France, always a martial nation, seems to long for an opportunity to measure swords with Prussia, and the Emperor is apparently disposed to gratify this feeling. Napoleon has already signalized his reign by waging successful war against Russia and Austria, by humbling England in the Crimea, by playing the *role* of protector to Turkey and Italy, and by restricting Spain in the choice of a King. Prussia during this period has not only escaped his assaults but has greatly increased her territory while acting as a lion in the path of French ambition, and however much Napoleon may pride himself upon his success at Sebastopol or Solferino, it remains a disputed political and military question whether he can defeat Bismarck in a desperate conflict. The mere consciousness that any power in Europe holds such a position irritates the popular mind of France, and dazzling visions of glory blind the eyes of Frenchmen to the dangers and diabolism of a bloody Continental war. Prussia, on the other hand, has a military record of which she is scarcely less proud than France. Repeatedly threatened with annihilation, she has emerged triumphantly from all her serious conflicts, and she has steadily been gaining relative strength while France has been losing it. Although not disposed to precipitate war now if she can honorably avoid it, she is too proud and powerful to submit to voluntary humiliation. Her available force in the impending struggle may be much diminished or increased by the attitude she assumes on the questions in dispute. If the issue had been so made that Prussia was apparently precipatating war for the purpose of pampering the ambition of the house of Hohenzollern, Napoleon might well have hoped to carry disaffection into the German camp, and to detach a number of the minor German powers from King William. That monarch was too astute, however, to be caught in this trap; and from present indications he will be able to make it appear, if war ensues, that the quarrel is thrust upon him by France. If he is thus converted into a champion of Germany, Napoleon can hope for no allies save Italy and Austria, and he will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to gain substantial assistance from either of those powers. Prussia, on the other hand, could concentrate the strength of a body of Germans nearly as numerous as the population of France, and if she is hotly pressed, would probably receive assistance from Russia. If England interfered actively at all, it would be in behalf of Prussia rather than of France, and Spain, smarting under the late insult put upon her by Napoleon, would gladly avenge it if an available opportunity was presented. Besides, the Emperor may encounter serious opposition from adverse parties in his own dominions. Already M. Thiers has warned the chambers that the most probable result of an ill-advised conflict now is a further aggregation of Prussian power; and there are strong indications that the princes of the house of Orleans not only instigated Leopold's candidature, but that they are anxious to use any complications which may arise from it to strengthen their pretensions to the throne of France. If Napoleon wages an unsuccessful war, they will make desperate efforts to profit by his disasters, and the loss of a decisive campaign may cost him his crown.

—Since writing the above a despatch has been received stating that the declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif. So the plot thickens, and the mortal struggle between the masttter spirits of the Continent, Napoleon and Bismarck, is about to begin. The future of Europe hangs in the balance.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill granting a pension of $3000 per annum to Mrs. Lincoln, which was promptly approved by the President. Mrs. Lincoln's conduct when she was in the White House was not such as to gain her many friends outside of the circle of sycophants who flattered her, with the hope that they might obtain preferment through her influence, and the opposition to granting her a pension shows how strong is the feeling against her among the public men who were best acquainted with her during her term of power. The wife of the President can undoubtedly exercise a great deal of influence if she chooses to, and it is certainly to the credit of the majority of the ladies who have presided over the White House that they have refrained entirely from intruding themselves in public affairs. A wise and discreet woman was especially needed at the head of the President's household during the Rebellion, and it was a real misfortune that Mrs. Lincoln, so far from being wise and discreet, proved herself from the first to be weak, silly, ignorant, and utterly unsuited for the high position in which she was placed. On numerous occasions Mr. Lincoln was seriously compromised by her conduct, and throughout the entire conflict she was more than suspected of being in sympathy with the Rebellion. So far as her own merits are concerned, she has no claims upon the generosity of the people of the United States, but with all her shortcomings, it should be remembered that she is the widow of Abraham Lincoln, and his eminent services and his tragic death demand that ample provision should be made for his widow and children. The discussion of Mrs. Lincoln's claims in the Senate has not been particularly edifying, and it would have been far better for that body to have quietly voted in the first place not to grant the pension, without dragging to light things that had best be forgotten, than to have allowed it to come up session after session for unfavorable and insulting comment. We are glad, however, that a pension, and, under all the circumstances, a liberal one, has finally been granted to Mrs. Lincoln, and the action of the Senate yesterday is not the less a matter for congratulation that it puts an end to the further discussion of an unpleasant subject in Congress.

THE NATURALIZATION LAW.

The Democratic papers have been endeavoring, with very little effect thus far, to excite a prejudice against the naturalization law recently passed by Congress, and against all attempts to regulate the subject of naturalization, by bringing against their advocates the charge of Know-Nothingism. This will not do, because the movement now in progress for the reformation of the enormous frauds and abuses of our naturalization system—or, rather, want of system—has nothing whatever in common with the offensive features that caused the downfall of the Know-Nothing party. If that organization had simply confined itself to the better regulation of naturalization, it would have conferred a real benefit upon the country; but instead of doing this it commenced a crusade against all foreigners; it introduced the religious element into politics, and in a most offensive manner; and, lastly and chiefly, it endeavored to gain the control of the Government by means of a secret, oath-bound brotherhood. These were the reasons for the failure of Know-Nothingism, and so far from doing any good to the nation, the performances of the dark-lantern party only served to send the whole foreign vote over to the Democracy and to throw an obstacle in the way of all future legislature with regard to them. It is too late at this day, however, for the Democracy to raise the cry of Know-Nothingism when an attempt is being made to prevent the fraudulent granting of naturalization papers and the swamping of honest votes at the ballot-box by those of aliens who have no right to exercise the prerogatives of citizenship. The proceedings in the Supreme Court room of this city two years ago, were sufficient to convince every impartial and unpartisan citizen that a great and radical change in the naturalization laws was needed; and although the States have hitherto exercised this power, it was felt that it ought properly be in the hands of the United States. Congress has therefore been endeavoring to legislate on the subject during the whole of the present session; and if the bill finally passed is not as satisfactory as could be desired, it will be accepted by the people as a step in the right direction, inasmuch as it gives to the United States Courts jurisdiction over cases of fraudulent naturalization, and provides pains and penalties that if properly enforced will do much towards putting a stop to such practices as those which took place in this city two years ago. This bill is very much inferior to the one originally introduced, and which failed because weak-kneed members were afraid to do their duty for fear of losing the foreign vote; but it is a beginning in the way of reform, and it may lead the way to something better in the future.

So far from opposing any attempt to regulate naturalization, we are confident that intelligent foreigners who have been admitted to the rights of citizenship will cordially support any measure of the kind, which a moment's consideration will convince them is as much for their benefit as for that of native citizens. In fact, the only real opposition in the future as in the past will come from those politicians who make use of the most ignorant class of foreigners for their own ends, and who drive them like herds of cattle to the polls. Citizenship is a privilege to be granted to, not a right to be claimed by aliens; and when this is clearly understood it will be prized and appreciated more than it is now, when a regular mill for the manufacture of citizens is run by politicians before every election, for the sole purpose of securing their own selfish ends and of overpowering the votes of those who are best able to judge of the men and the measures whose merits are to be decided upon at the ballot-box.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

After a session of more than seven months, Congress adjourned at 2 o'clock P. M., today, and the members can now escape from the heated atmosphere of Washington to luxuriate at the watering-places or commence the more onerous task of settling accounts with their constituents and preparing for the fall elections. The two most important measures of the session were the bill to reduce taxation and the bill to fund the national debt, both of which have been signed by the President. The currency bill may also prove useful to the South and West in increasing their banking facilities. On the whole, the session has been rather a dull one. It has not been enlivened by open struggles between the two ends of the avenue, like those which occurred during the last administration, but minor points of hostility are gradually swelling into importance, and before Grant's term closes he will probably be compelled to confront sharp Congressional antagonism.

A Navy Yard Grievance.—A great deal of complaint exists in the Philadelphia Navy Yard owing to a recent regulation which requires the employes to be at their posts ready to go to work at twenty minutes before the usual hours, viz.: 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. The regular working hours are from 8 until 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M. By being obliged to put in an appearance morning and afternoon twenty minutes ahead of time, they lose in the day nearly three-quarters of an hour. During the busy times of the war it was practically demonstrated that if the bell rang for work *five* minutes before the hour all went well, and none of the working time was lost going to the shops, and if any one was late of course the loss was his, and not that of the Government. This new order is particularly hard on a very large number of men who live within a reasonable distance of the Navy Yard, and under the old rule had time to go home to dinner and take their meals with their families. But now their time is so short that their dinners have to be brought to them at the yard. If the Government saved anything in time or money by this arrangement the order would be well enough, but, as it is, the men lose their time, put their families and themselves to loss and inconvenience, and all without any benefit to the Government, as between the ringing of the bell and the working hour the men must remain idle. This is a matter which may seem of little consequence to outsiders, but the persons who are put to unnecessary inconvenience and trouble by it feel it severely. Doubtless the order in question emanated from some of the heads of bureaus in the Navy Department, and we trust the Secretary of the Navy will revoke it as soon as his attention is called to it.

MR. MOTLEY'S RECALL.

The first announcement of Mr. Frelinghuysen's appointment as Minister to Great Britain, in place of Mr. Motley, was only premature. Yesterday afternoon the name of the new Minister was sent in to the Senate, and Mr. Motley's diplomatic career is for the second time abruptly terminated.

John Lothrop Motley was born at Dorchester, Mass., on the 15th of April, 1814. His family, which is of English origin, has been settled in Massachusetts since the seventeenth century, his maternal ancestor, the Rev. John Lothrop, having been one of the original Pilgrim Fathers. His early education was received in turn at the Latin School, Boston, and at the Academy of Round Hill. He then entered Harvard University, from which institution he graduated in 1831. On leaving Harvard he went abroad, passing a year in study at the University of Gottingen, and another year at the University of Berlin. Then he travelled for some time through the South of Europe, principally in Italy, returning to the United States at the end of the year 1835. Turning his attention to the law, two years were devoted to its study, and in 1837 he was admitted to the bar.

But he displayed but little liking for the drudgery of the profession, and practiced but little, even at that early period of his life. Literary pursuits had a stronger attraction, and turning his attention to them, he made his first venture as an author by the publication in 1839 of a novel entitled "Morton's Hope, or the Memories of a Young Provincial." It was issued anonymously at New York, and made up principally of sketches of German University life, based partly on his own experience, with a mingling of pictures of the Revolutionary War. Although the book was well written, it did not give much promise, and attracted so little attention that it soon found its way to the back shelves of the booksellers. His success with his first venture was so poor that ten years elapsed before Mr. Motley again attempted a romance. He then drifted into diplomacy, being appointed by Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, to the position of Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg. This was in the year 1841, and before the close of the year Mr. Motley had resigned and was in Boston again, busily occupied in contributing to the *North American Review*, the *New York Review*, and other periodicals. Among the most noticeable of the fugitive pieces which came from his pen during the interval between his first and second novel was an article on Peter the Great, in the *North American Review* for October, 1845, the result, doubtless, of his observations and studies while residing at the Russian capital. In 1849 he again indulged in fiction, but with no better success than in the first attempt. His second novel was entitled "Merry Mount, a Romance of the Massachusetts Colony," in which the redoubtable Miles Standish, afterwards so forcibly delineated by Longfellow, figured as one of the characters.

"Merry Mount" shared the fate of "Morton's Hope," but their author was not discouraged. He became interested in the study of the history of Holland, and devoted several years to its most careful and laborious investigation. The idea of writing a work upon the terrible struggle waged by the Netherlands against the overshadowing power of Spain in the sixteenth century was scarcely formed however, when he was told that Prescott was already engaged upon the same subject. His first thought was to abandon his project, but he concluded to visit the great historian, to whom he was altogether unknown, before doing so. The result of this interview was so encouraging that he pressed the work forward with all his energies, removing to Europe and residing for five years in the neighborhood of the scenes he was depicting, for the better prosecution of his work. On arriving in Europe, in 1851, he became dissatisfied with his labor as far as it had progressed, and threw it all away, commencing his task anew, and going from Berlin to Dresden, and from Dresden to the Hague, in the search for material. In his examination of manuscript, as well as printed authorities, he was equally indefatigable; and as his work approached completion, Prescott generously came to his help, and in the preface to his "History of Philip II," after remarking that the revolt in the Netherlands was deserving of separate and independent treatment, announced that such a work was in preparation by Mr. Motley, and expressed the belief that he would "do full justice to his important but difficult subject."

These anticipations were found to be well established when, in 1856, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" was given to the world, in three octavo volumes, published simultaneously in London and New York. The work embraced the period from the abdication of Charles V in 1555 to the assassination of William the Silent in 1584, and the exciting events which rendered it one of the finest fields in history for effective dramatic writing were used to such excellent advantage that Mr. Motley at one stride found himself the peer of Prescott and Bancroft. The work enjoyed a large circulation in both Great Britain and the United States, and was received with the highest praise by the most critical journals of both countries. It was reprinted in English at Amsterdam, besides being translated into Dutch under the supervision of Van den Brink, the celebrated historian, who prefixed an introduction. A German translation was published at Leipsic and Dresden, while a French translation was brought out at Paris in 1859 from the pen of M. Guizot. Other substantial tributes also fell to the lot of the new historian. The various learned societies of Europe and America hastened to elect him to their membership; the French Institute bestowed upon him the corresponding membership made vacant by the death of Prescott in 1859; and in 1860 the University of Oxford, England, conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L., Harvard in the same year tendering him LL.D., and many other American colleges following these examples.

The high favor with which his first historical work was received encouraged Mr. Motley to follow up his labors in the same prolific field, and in 1860, having paid a short visit to the United States two years before, he published the first two volumes of his "History of the United Netherlands," the remaining two volumes not appearing until 1865. He had originally intended to bring down the history of the Dutch Republic in this work to the Synod of Dort, but he found it more convenient to stop at the Twelve Years' Truce, in 1609, reserving the narrative of the Thirty Years' War and the conclusion of the civil and military events in Holland down to the Peace of Westphalia, for another work which we may yet anticipate from his pen. The "History of the United Netherlands" detracted nothing from the reputation achieved by its predecessor, but tended to establish on a still surer basis the author's reputation as a historian and a master of the most graphic and attractive style.

It was simply on the basis of his literary reputation that Mr. Motley, urged for the place by the New England Senators, was appointed by President Lincoln American Minister at Vienna on November 14, 1861. The position was almost a sinecure, yet the gigantic struggle on which the nation was about entering rendered it desirable for us to be represented abroad by men of unquestioned patriotism and liberal culture. Mr. Motley performed what little diplomatic duties fell to his lot acceptably during Mr. Lincoln's administration, being at leisure and enjoying enviable opportunities for prosecuting meanwhile his historical labors. When Andrew Johnson came into power he remained undisturbed for a couple of years. But at last, in 1867, one George W. McCracken made the tour of Europe, and among the representatives of the nation whom he reported to the state Department as being inimical to the policy of the President was Mr. Motley. Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, addressed him a remarkable letter inquiring as to the truth of the reports which had reached him from McCracken, to which Mr. Motley responded by a letter in which, after administering a dignified rebuke to the Secretary for the means adopted by him to bring our foreign representatives into public disgrace, he tendered his resignation, and soon after, in the fall of 1867, returned to the United States, to be received by the Republican party universally as a martyr to the treachery of Johnson and Seward.

Mr. Motley did not take any prominent part in public affairs after his return, but on the evening of December 16, 1868, he delivered an address before an immense assemblage in New York on "Historic Progress and American Democracy." This address, and his previous martyrdom, made him Minister to England, to which position he was appointed by President Grant on the 12th of April, 1869. On the following day the Senate rejected the treaty negotiated by Reverdy Johnson, his predecessor, for the settlement of the Alabama claims question, and Mr. Motley found this vexatious subject on his hands. His appointment was received with general favor in this country and Great Britain, and it was hoped that he would succeed where Mr. Johnson had failed. But the President was of the opinion that the further discussion of the questions at issue should be carried on at Washington, and during Mr. Motley's residence in London he has been called upon to do but little in the matter, having, consequently, but little opportunity to accomplish anything. On the 13th of May of the present year, however, he completed the negotiation with the late Lord Clarendon of an important treaty upon the subject of naturalization, based upon a protocol upon the same subject signed by Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley on the 9th of October, 1868. By this treaty Great Britain at last renounced her favorite theories on the subject of perpetual allegiance, and acquiesced fully and candidly in the American view.

For about a month past it has been understood that the President was dissatisfied with the course pursued by Mr. Motley in England, although the exact grounds of this dissatisfaction have not yet been made public. It is even said, before Mr. Motley took his departure for England last year, there was manifested such a divergence between his views and those of the administration as to cause dissatisfaction on the part of the latter. It is also said that his removal was decided upon as long ago as November last, in consequence of his having violated his instructions on the Alabama claims question. As soon as the purpose of the President to supersede him became known, his friends, especially the New England Senators, made the most strenuous exertions to keep him in his place; but their efforts have proved unavailing, and his recall has finally been officially promulgated. Without taking into consideration the merits of Mr. Motley's successor, his removal will be received with general regret throughout the country, especially as it inevitably involves his retirement from public life for some years to come, if not forever. There have been few men of his dignity and attainments in the diplomatic service of the country of late years, which renders his removal even more to be regretted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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The obligations of this Company given for premium on Gold in settlement for Bonds or Coupons due April 1, 1870, or those given for the settlement of matured Coupons issued by the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at any time on and after the 20th of August next.

7 15 14t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst, and stand closed until the day of payment of the next semi-annual dividend.

J. PARKER NORRIS,

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FIVE PER CENT.

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The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,

7 13 6t Treasurer.

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7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on and after Friday, July 15, 1870.

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PHILADELPHIA

Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

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7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

LADIES' PERCALE WAISTS,

PERCALE WAISTS.

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LADIES' PERCALE AND LAWN OVERSKIRTS.

A large assortment at

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Children's Hernani Dresses reduced from $20·00 to $12·00.

Linen Dresses from $4·50 to $8·00. 7 14 6t

OBITUARY.

James Copland, M. D., F. R. S.

The cable announces the death of this distinguished physician and medical author. Dr. Copland was born in the Orkney Islands in 1793. He graduated as M. D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1815, and removed to London. He travelled for some time in Europe and Africa, and finally in 1821 settled for practice in London. Dr. Copland was connected with a number of medical institutions, and he was a frequent contributor on medical and scientific subjects to the London *Medical Repository*, of which he was for a time editor, and to other journals. He also wrote a number of more elaborate works, the most important of which is his "Dictionary of Practical Medicine and Pathology," which is an established work of reference both in Europe and America. Dr. Copland was an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Science of Sweden and of several other continental academies and societies. He was also for some time the President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological Society of London.

COLORED TRAVELLERS.

Their Status on Maryland Steamboats.

Some of the people of Cambridge have been fearfully exercised of late because some colored women secured a passage in a steamboat plying between that town and Baltimore. The local Democratic paper raised a howl, in response to which Edward E. Folyer, President of the steamboat company, makes a reply in which he states the following as the facts of the case:—

"The Massachusetts, Captain Burton, left Baltimore, Saturday evening, July 2d, and among her passengers were five females, who entered the ladies' cabin, and were supposed to be white, who applied for and received tickets to Cambridge as white passengers. The next morning, the clerk of the boat saw a colored man aft, on the main deck, in conversation with them. He notified the man that he had no right there and must go forward. The man said if *he* went forward, the ladies should be made to go there also, as they were colored people;" and one of them was his wife. As we had been deceived into selling them tickets as whites, we had no right to force the females refered to to go forward on that trip, but the man and his other friends were sent there, and the 'ladies' notified that they would not again be permitted to occupy that portion of the steamer. The whole thing was probably arranged and performed to create trouble, and place the Maryland Steamboat Company in a false position. We provide good and comfortable accommodations for colored people at half the rates charged white persons, but do not permit them—except when the boat is run exclusively for them—to occupy the portion of the boat or the accommodations set apart for the whites."

The *Democrat and Herald* still insists that the "blame" lies on the steamboat company and makes this admission:—

"No one here, that we have heard speak of the matter, blames the colored people for endeavoring to get first-class tickets. It is asserted, indeed, that the accommodations on board the boats for this class of passengers are not what they ought to be—hence they wish for a better place. They publicly declare that they do not seek social equality in this steamboat or any other matter, but that they are determined to have their rights under the law."

Truly this is a sad state of affairs, and the company should secure ticket agents with such powerful visual organs that they could see through and through every applicant for a ticket and detect the slightest trace of African blood through six generations, if necessary.

THE SHOOTING OF M'COOLE.

A Painful Operation—His Fighting Days Over—A Mysterious Affair.

The shooting of Mike McCoole in his own saloon on Monday night has created quite a sensation within the realm of the fancy, particularly owing to the mystery about the affair, and the probability that the Irish giant's fighting days are over. The scene at the office of Dr. Hodgen, where McCoole was brought to have his wound attended to, had an element of the pathetic in it that was realized by those present.

The stalwart form of the prize fighter tested a movable couch or chair to a degree it had never before done. He lay stretched out at full length, with his head reclining on his right arm, while his left arm, bare and gory, was being operated on by Dr. Hodgen. Tom Kelly held McCoole's left hand while Billy Carroll and John Powell walked about the surgery much exercised, and declaring they would sooner have a leg cut off than suffer the pain their friend was doing. When the doctor discovered the place where the ball had lodged he had to cut an opening on the opposite side of the arm to where the ball entered, and occasionally pieces of bone would be drawn out which had been shattered by the ball.

Once McCoole remarked to Kelly that when the bones were caught it went through him, and Kelly responded that as he held his hand he felt every shock. An inquiry was made of Dr. Hodgen as to the extent of the injury, and he replied that McCoole would have a stiff arm.

McCoole (anxiously)—Will it never be as good as it was before?

Dr. Hodgen—No.

McCoole—Never?

Dr. Hodgen—Never as good as it was before.

McCoole (with a sigh)—That settles it.

Nothing more was said upon this matter, and McCoole lay deeply meditating. The conviction flashed across his mind that his fighting days were over, and the reality of his sadness could not be doubted.

Dr. Hodgen had not had such an arm before him for many a long day, seen in the massive symmetry for which McCoole's limbs are remarkable: it shows very clearly his immense strength. Every now and then McCoole bit his lips, but bore the operation with wonderful coolness and conversed freely with those in the room. He was emphatic in his declarations that he knew nothing about the shooting affair. —*St. Louis Republican, July 13.*

THE LECTURE SEASON.

A Brilliant Report from Cleveland.

We gave recently a summary of the Pittsburg lecture season, noticing some gratifying results. In Cincinnati, on the contrary, the lecture season was a financial failure, and the course was abandoned before its completion. In Rochester, N. Y., the net proceeds were $26, and in Buffalo, N. Y., the net proceeds were $90·63. The Cleveland season was particularly sad. The report of the committee thus sums up matters:—

Colonel Powell, single lecture; gross receipts, $216. Paid lecturer $100; rent, advertising, and other expenses, $125. Net loss, $9.

Mr. DuChaillu, single lecture: gross receipts, $157·50. Paid lecturer, $100; rent, etc., $125. Net loss, $67·50.

Captain Hall, single lecture; gross receipts, $255·50. Paid lecturer $127·50; rent, etc., $125. Net profit, $3.

Miss Kate Field, single lecture; gross receipts, $262. Paid lecturer $150; rent, etc., $125. Net loss, $13.

Mrs. Smith and Professor Brown, concert and reading; gross receipts $55·50. Paid engagement $150; rent, etc., $125. Net loss $219·50.

Professor Richards, four lectures and matinee; gross receipts $750·75. Paid lecturer $450; rent, etc., $501·55. Net loss $192 80.

Mr. Du Chaillu, three matinee lectures; gross receipts $415·79. Paid lecturer $400; rent, etc., $300. Net loss $287·21.

Total receipts of thirteen lectures $2118·04. Total expenses $2904·05. Net loss on season $786·91.

—A negro woman, near Chillicothe, Ohio, on going out to visit a neighbor lately, left her child sleeping on the bed, and, by way of security, tied it to the bed-post by a string fastened around the body. On her return, the child was hanging over the side of the bed by the neck, quite dead.

Incidentals.

—Illinois has 6000 miles of railroads, which, with equipments, cost $120,000,000.

—Boston Common is put to still another use this season. There is "liberal preaching" on the hill, near the old Elm, every Sunday evening.

—They are boring away, night and day, in Terre Haute, Ind., at a depth of 1035 feet, in blue limestone, in the hope of striking a salt well.

—A man in Albany bought an acre of land three years ago for $150, and during the present season has netted $1700 for strawberries raised on it.

—A venerable couple in Jennings county, Ind., after living together peaceably for forty years, got into a quarrel over the sale of a cow, and separated for the remnant of their days.

—Plenty of huckleberries in Northern New York this season. They say they are brought by the wagon load from Shawangunk Mountains to Kingston and Rondout.

—The little town of Holyoke, Mass., by way of celebrating the Fourth of July, furnished to the country five new embryo citizens on that day.

—A new paper called the *News of the World* has just commenced publication in San Francisco for circulation in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Honolulu, and the Polynesian Islands.

—A marble quarry has just been opened near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, which affords a fine-grained stone as black as ebony, and capable of taking a very high polish. It is said that this quarry is the only one of the kind known to exist.

—A noisy railroad meeting in Montreal, the other day, caused a regular stampede of the rats beneath the floor of the hall in which it was held. An army nearly as great as that led by the "pied piper of Hamelin" incontinently left the building to the monopolizing railroad men and betook themselves in all directions to the cellars of the citizens.

—French thieves possess fertile invention. The other day a lady went into a haberdasher's shop, Rue Richelieu, and bought a pearl gray silk dress. The shopman had noticed a tolerably well-dressed man standing at the door after the arrival of the lady, and seeming to watch all her movements. Stepping up to the cashier's desk the lady drew a 200 franc note from her purse. At that moment the man outside rushed into the shop, gave the lady a box on the ear, and tore the note out of her hand. "I had forbidden you to buy that dress," cried he; "but I watched you, and you shall not have it." With these words he hastened away, the lady fainted, and the persons employed in the shop, supposing the intruder to be an offended husband, made no remark and let him go. When the lady recovered the proprietor of the establishment expressed his regret at this violent scene, and pitied her for being dependent on so brutal a husband. "My husband!" cried the lady, eagerly. "Sir, that man is not my husband; I do not know him and have never seen him." The pretended husband was a daring thief.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
ALL STYLES,
BETTER IN MAKE,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY,
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA,
AND SOLD AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TEMPERANCE MEN ADMIT ITS UTILITY.—No attempt has ever been made, or ever will be made, to disguise the character of PLANTATION BITTERS. It contains alcohol, and no Bitters that do not contain alcohol are worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no person competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it, therefore, be distinctly understood that PLANTATION BITTERS is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well as with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

ONE of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere in the country is at North Wales, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Wales Hotel, which has been lately remodelled and furnished in elegant style, is now receiving boarders for the season. The proprietor (Abel Lukens) is well known to very many persons as just the man for the place.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VAST QUANTITIES OF IVORY DESTROYED.—Thousands of teeth that might last a lifetime are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forget or do not appreciate the fact that SOZODONT, duly applied, renders the dental substance proof against decay.

THE PHILADELPHIA UPHOLSTERY of Messrs. Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street, employs skilful workmen at every branch of the business. Low prices and promptness.

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

ACCIDENTS WILL OCCUR even in the best-regulated families, and "SPAULDING'S GLUE" should be kept handy.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

CAPE MAY.—To enjoy the best table, home comforts, and the best bathing, go to the Ocean House.

DIED.

COUNTRYMAN.—On the 12th instant, Mr. GEORGE COUNTRYMAN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M.; Franklin Lodge, No. 91, I. O. of O. F.; Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 6, K. of P.; Marion Hose Company, and the Employes of the City Gas Office, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Isaac Lower, No. 526 Queen street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

HEWES.—On the 13th instant, SALLIE S., wife of Harry W. Hewes, and eldest daughter of the late John C. and Mary Ann Kartscher.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1033 Pine street, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOPKINS.—At Madison, N. J., on the 10th instant, HENRY HOPKINS, in the 47th year of his age.

KILDUFFE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 11th instant, KATE E., only daughter of Dr. Robert and Ann C. Kilduffe.

Her friends and the friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 524 Spruce street. To proceed to St. Mary's Church.

PARKE.—On Thursday, July 14, at her residence, Bay Side, Long Island, CHRISTIANA PARKE, relict of Charles B. Parke, of Philadelphia, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. 1t

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT;
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwfsptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

FRENCH STYLE LAWNS
Reduced from 25 to 12½ and 15 Cents Per Yard.
This lot comprises the best styles we ever offered at the price.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
7 15 3t Above Willow.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as rail with Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.
Apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, Real Estate Agent, Nos. 2 and 4 West THIRD Street, Wilmington, Del.; or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 7 5 10t

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF COUNTRY SEAT, MILLS, AND FARMS.
No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven run of burrs, 150 horse-power; 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, $35,000.
No. 2. A Grist and Saw-mill, 125 horse-power; 22 acres of land, suitable for cotton, woollen, or paper manufacture; Dwelling House, and all the usual outbuildings. $12,000.
No. 3. A Farm of 275 acres, with beautiful Country Seat, Farm House three Tenant Houses, Barn, Milking Shed, Carriage-house, Henery, Ice-house, Grapery, and Gas-house, and all other fixtures suitable for a country residence and grazing or dairy farm. There is on this tract a Grist and Saw-mill, with a fall of 35 feet. Price, $200 per acre.
These properties adjoin, and are situated on the bank of the Brandywine at Chadd's Ford, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. This is classic ground, being the site of the Brandywine battle in 1777.
No. 3 is the handsomest Country Seat to be found in the beautiful section of country where it is located.
For particulars address WALTER HIBBARD, West Chester, Chester county, Pa.
6 3 f12t*

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND, SUITABLE FOR manufacturing purposes or small houses, will be sold low, or exchanged, with some money, for city property. Address JAMES BOWMAN, No. 241 DOCK St., or No. 939 East CUMBERLAND St. 7 13 3t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 6 15 No. 229 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO LET—LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, NO. 3909 Spruce Street; lot 100x175 feet. Apply at No. 127 South THIRD Street. 7 14 3t

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised every low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CHARLES STOKES HAS THIS DAY ADMITted into partnership C. EUGENE STOKES, FREDERICK J. FAIRCHILDS, and HOWARD L. STOKES. The business of Merchant Tailoring and General Clothing will be carried on at No. 824 CHESNUT Street, under the name of CHARLES STOKES & CO. CHARLES STOKES.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1870. 7 14 3t

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between EDMUND LEVERING and RICHARD NORRIS, under the style and firm of "Levering & Norris," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the above firm will be settled by RICHARD NORRIS, at No. 2029-35 MARKET Street, to whom all claims will be presented for settlement and payments made
EDMUND LEVERING,
RICHARD NORRIS.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1870. 7 1 fw6t*

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON.
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brinch, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lorch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m*

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAK INGTON, MD.,
Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.
Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8·30 and 11·45 A. M. and and 11·30 P. M.
Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.
7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 30. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locomitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

WINES.

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
6 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 28 dlm 7 28 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18-karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw4

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Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
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Furniture, Cheap Furniture,
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Walnut Book Shelves	$1.00
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Also a great variety of Desks, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, etc., etc.
A great variety of goods suitable for churches, academies, schools, offices and residences.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.
7 1tuth6t Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead
Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.
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FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
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Selling at Cost,
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GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp
Phætons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,
AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

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CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 9 1m*

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.
PLEASURE TRAVELLERS
For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the
9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,
Or by taking the 3·20 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.
Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9·45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.
Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.
Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.
Tickets for sale at No. 811 Chesnut street, No. 105 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.
JAMES A. DINKEY,
7 8 1mrp General Ticket Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE
FOR
SUMMER TOURISTS
TO
Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins' Glen, the Great Lakes, and the West.
Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.
Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.
The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.
FIVE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
At 7·25 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 P. M., 3·20 P. M. and 5·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted),
FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
Tickets for BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS and the WEST may be obtained at Office, No. 811 CHESNUT Street.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through principal points at MANN'S NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAGGAGE EXPR

SORROWS OF WERTHER.

Werther had a love for Charlotte,
Such as words could never utter;
Would you know how first he met her?
She was cutting bread and butter.
Charlotte was a married lady,
And a moral man was Werther;
And, for all the wealth of Indies,
Would do nothing for to hurt her.
So he sighed, and pined, and ogled,
And his passion boiled and bubbled,
Till he blew his silly brains out,
And no more was by it troubled.
Charlotte having seen his body
Borne before her on a shutter,
Like a well-conducted person,
Went on cutting bread and butter.
—*Thackeray.*

GOLD AND ITS GOINGS.

From the Christian Union.

The estimated amount of gold in existence at the commencement of the Christian era was $427,000,000. At the discovery of America, in 1492, this amount had diminished to $57,000,000. In 1600 the amount had risen to $105,000,000; in 1700 to $351,000,000; in 1800 to $1,251,000,000. The Russian mines, extending over one-third of the surface of the globe, on parallel 50 degrees north latitude, were discovered in 1819.

In 1843 the estimated amount of gold in existence was $2,000,000,000.

Next followed the discoveries in California, February 9, 1848, and in Australia, February 12, 1851, which added enormously to the gold production. In 1853 the amount in existence was computed at $3,000,000,000, and in 1860 it was $4,000,000,000.

From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America, it was estimated that gold had been taken from the surface and mined to the amount of $3,800,000,000. From that date to the close of 1848, $2,800,000,000; to 1860, Russia adds $746,000,000, and California and Australia $2,000,000,000 more. The amount of gold at present in existence is estimated at $5,960,000,000. The quantity of gold and silver of all denominations, in all quarters of the globe, is set down by the best authorities at from £300,000,000 to £400,000,000, and the quantity of plate and ornaments at about $400,000,000.

In the reign of Darius gold was thirteen times more valuable, weight for weight, than silver. In the time of Plato it was twelve times as valuable. In that of Julius Cæsar gold was only nine times more valuable, owing, perhaps, to the enormous quantity of gold seized by him in his wars. It is a natural question to ask what became of the gold and silver?

A paper read before the Polytechnic Association by Dr. Stephens, recently, is calculated to meet this inquiry. He says of our gold product full 15 per cent. is melted down for manufacture; 35 per cent. goes to Europe; 25 per cent. to Cuba; 15 per cent. to Brazil; 5 per cent. direct to Japan, China, and the Indies; leaving but 5 per cent. for circulation in this country. Of that which goes to Cuba, the West Indies, and Brazil, full 50 per cent. finds its way to Europe, where, after deducting a large percentage used in manufacturing, four-fifths of the remainder is exported to India. Here the transit of the precious metal is at an end. Here the supply, however vast, is absorbed, and never returns to the civilized world.

A PAPAL "MIRACLE"

Shortly after Easter an event occurred in Rome which had but few witnesses, and has since has been cautiously and timidly whispered through the streets. As it, however, throws an interesting light on the state of things in the Eternal City, and on the views of the Pope regarding his own person and office, it deserves to be known in Germany. The scene is at Monte Mario, in the neighborhood of Villa Melini. Leaning heavily on the arm of an attendant, the Pope climbed the steep ascent, the impersonation of corporeal weakness and decrepitude. Every road and path about Rome is continually besieged by beggars. The blind, the halt, and the sufferers from the terrible malaria solicit everywhere the charity of the passer-by. Among a troop of mendicants there was one lame of both feet, who seemed to have a particular claim to the compassion of the benevolent. As his Holiness drew near, the withered countenance of the beggar brightened up; he raised his hands, and every feature seemed to say:—"Master, have pity on me!" Pope Pius went up to him, and when we recollect his very decided penchant for miracles, and his firm conviction that he himself is a wonderful instrument of Divine Providence, we can easily comprehend the sequel. Profoundly agitated, he raised his hand, and said to the infirm mendicant: "Arise, take up thy bed and walk!" It is hardly possible to form an idea of the effect produced on the poor sufferer by these words issuing from the mouth of infallibility. He stood a moment as if electrified, and then with sparkling eyes sprang up, and advanced two or three paces. The countenance of the Pope beamed with rapture, but in a few seconds the seemingly-healed beggar fell heavily to the ground. Like a soldier pressing forward with desperate energy to the attack of an inexpugnable fortress, the Pontiff cried a second time:—"Arise and walk!" but when the patient sprang up again only to fall down anew, the hands of the Pope trembled, his voice became hoarse, and he repeated the command a third time, stammering. Yet another convulsive effort, and the eyes of the half-savage and filthy Lazarus revealed horribly all his suffering and his disappointment. The face of Pope Pius became deadly pale, and he was borne, half-fainting, to his carriage. In another moment the vehicle was rolling away at a furious pace, while the unfortunate mendicant lay writhing on the street and groaning: "Madonna, Madonna!" This anecdote is highly characteristic of Pius IX. His self-assumed omnipotence and his mania for personal infallibility are in him not policy but earnest conviction, though his undoubting faith in himself has, no doubt, been dexterously made subservient to the favorite policy of others."—*North German Correspondent—from Die Gartenlaube.*

A FASHIONABLE DINNER PARTY IN CHINA.

The dinner party is conducted with some ceremony by the fashionable classes; the invitations are written on the finest paper, silk or satin of bright color, the rank and titles of guests being punctiliously set forth; and the same etiquette is observed in the placing of the guests at the table on the right and left of the entertainer, who can then offer them personally some of the dishes of the feast. Sometimes the dinner is served with small square tables to each guest, at other times, at one large round table, and the dinner is *a la Ruse*, as we should say, the table being ornamented with porcelain vases filled with beautiful flowers, either real or artificial, and other ornamental objects. When the host wishes to show any marked attention, he picks all the choice bits he can find from the best dishes with his chopsticks, and places them on his friend's plate. In return for this favor the guest endeavors to show his full relish of the good things laid before him by belching after each fresh dish he tastes.

A small cup of the finest tea is always the first thing served, and a tiny cup with a plate and chop-sticks is placed before each person, when the servants who are plainly dressed, bring the first course of sharks'-fin soup, stewed sea-slugs (*biche de mer*), preserved eggs boiled hard and sliced, dried fish, meat cooked in various succulent ways, and stewed ducks. Many varieties of cookery follow, and sometimes, though rarely, the famous bird's-nest soup of the Java or Sumatra swallow, the costliness of this luxury placing it beyond the reach of any but the wealthy. It is, as most people know, the nest found in the cliffs and rocks; and besides the great difficulty and danger of procuring them, as the samphire-gatherer pursues his perilous trade, they require an immense amount of careful preparation to render them fit for cooking. Sweetmeats of every kind, ginger, almonds, oranges, leichees, pine-apples, guavas, bananas, peaches, are some of the nicest served. A wine is drunk, very much of the color of pale sherry, and the little cups are kept filled by the servants with this wine, the chill being taken off, out of small silver vessels shaped like an English teakettle. The dining-room of a mandarin, or any other wealthy gentleman's house, is furnished with chairs and teapoys, and a centre table, with two large, massive arm-chairs; the upper third of the walls is of open carved wood work, filled up with oiled paper instead of glass, the doorway being covered by a screen or curtain of red cloth or silk, and at the upper end is a raised dais, with a miniature table with a red cushion on each side of it. The house always stands on a raised terrace, and has two court yards at least, with a verandah, in which hang many lanterns of variegated colors, in silk, paper, and horn. In the other court the sedan-chairs of the family are kept, and the chair coolies are always waiting there to answer any summons. —*Temple Bar.*

DICKENS AT HOME.

Appleton's *Journal* says:—"Mr. Franklin Phip, a Washington bookseller, who was well acquainted with Dickens, published the following extract from a diary which he kept while in England last year, and which gives some details of the home-life of the great author:—

"July 25, 1869.—Went to Charing-cross station at 10·40, met Dickens there (by appointment), accompanied Mr. Dickens, his daughter, sister-in-law, Miss Stone (sister of Marcus Stone, the artist), J. M. Kent, editor of the *Sun*, to Higham, by rail—gentlemen walked up to Gad's Hill—ladies sent on in a carriage. On arrival (half past twelve), commenced with 'cider cup,' which had previously been ordered to be ready for us—delicious cooling drink—cider, soda-water, sherry, brandy, lemon-peel, sugar and ice, flavored with an herb called burrage, all judiciously mixed. Lunch at one o'clock, completed by a *liqueur* which Dickens said was 'peculiar to the house.' From two to half-past five we were engaged in a large, open meadow at the back of the house, in the healthful and intellectual employment of playing 'Aunt Sally,' and rolling balls on the grass; at half-past three, interval for 'cool brandy and water;' at half-past six o'clock we dined—young Charles Dickens and a still younger Charles Dickens (making three generations) having arrived in the meantime—dinner faultless, wines irreproachable; nine to ten, billiards; ten to eleven, music in the drawing-room; eleven, 'hot and rebellious liquors,' delightfully compounded into punches; twelve, to bed.

"The house is a charming old mansion, a little modernized; the lawn exquisitely beautiful and illuminated by thousands of scarlet geraniums; the estate is covered with thousands of magnificent old trees, and several 'cedars of Lebanon' I have never seen equalled. In the midst of a small plantation, across the road opposite the house, approached by a tunnel from the lawn under the turnpike road, is a French *chalet*, sent to Dickens as a present in ninety-eight packing cases! Here Mr. Dickens does most of his writing, where he can be perfectly quiet and not disturbed by anybody. I need scarcely say that the house is crowded with fine pictures, *original* sketches for his books, choice engravings, etc.; in fact, one might be amused for a month in looking over the objects of interest, which are numerous and beautiful. There are magnificent specimens of Newfoundland dogs on the grounds, such animals as Landseer would love to paint. One of them, Bumble, seems to be the favorite with Dickens. They are all named after characters in Dickens' works. Dickens at home seems to be perpetually jolly, and enters into the interests of games with all the ardor of a boy. Physically (as well as mentally) he is immensely strong, having regained his wonted health and strength. He is an immense walker, and never seems to be fatigued. He breakfasts at eight o'clock; immediately after answers all the letters received that morning, writes until one o'clock, lunches, walks twelve miles (every day), dines at six, and passes the evening entertaining his numerous friends. He told me, when a boy, his father frequently took him for a walk in the vicinity of Gad's Hill, and he always had a desire to become, some day, the owner of the house in which he now resides."

COLORED MEN AND THE DOCTORATE.—"Avery College," Pittsburg—an institution for colored students—it appears, has the right to confer degrees, and at Commencement last week exercised it by making Senator Revels a D. D., with three others, and Judge J. J. Wright, of South Carolina, an LL. D. The Pittsburg's *Commercial* reports the proceedings as follows:—

In conferring the degree of D. D. upon Senator Revels, Dr. Garnett said:—

"Mr. Revels, Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi:—In behalf of the trustees and faculty of this institution, I have the honor to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Divinity. I remember on one occasion I heard you say in the city of New York that you considered the fact that you were once a minister of the gospel as a greater honor than any you had ever received. For your love for your race, for your honor of the Holy Scriptures, and your faithfulness in preaching the everlasting gospel, I confer upon you, in behalf of this institution, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and may God bless you." [Applause.]

In conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Judge Wright, Dr. Garnett said:—

"Hon. J. J. Wright, Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and formerly a member of the bar of Pennsylvania:—If I had no other reason for conferring upon you this honorary degree, it would be sufficient to know that any gentleman belonging to the colored race had become a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina (applause), a State famous for a great many things which I have not time to mention. Born among these free hills, struggling up among a great many difficulties, asking no favors, but making your way from an humble law school to the Supreme Bench of the State of South Carolina, we take the pleasure of pronouncing upon you a degree which never has been pronounced upon a colored man on this continent—North, South, East, or West—that of Doctor of Laws." (Applause.)

AN INDIAN ROMANCE.—Grace Greenwood writes as follows:—"At the Land Office, the other day, Mr. Wilson, the Indian Commissioner, who has collected a remarkably curious and valuable cabinet and museum, showed us a singular trophy of Indian warfare—a headdress of the most frightful and diabolical description. It was composed of buffalo horns and skin, adorned with wampum and tinsel, and long, wild tufts of buffalo hair. Depending from this was a tail of inordinate length, also tinselled and tufted, with small sleigh-bells running all the way down it. This unique accoutrement was once the property of Tall Bull, a Cheyenne chief, who was killed in a fight with the U. S. 5th Cavalry and their Pawnee auxiliaries under General Carr, some time last summer. When this chief, who was a gigantic savage, saw that the day was lost, he put his wife and child on a pony, and sent them within our lines, telling them to surrender to the whites. The Indian woman, who was kindly received, said that when her husband told her she must give herself up, she urged him to go with her, but that he covered his ears with his hands to shut out her entreaties, and rushed back into the fight, which was the last she ever saw of the lamented Tall Bull. He was speedily killed, and these are his remains. In this same engagement, another Cheyenne woman, young and remarkably handsome, came dashing into our ranks, with two children strapped to her pony. But she did not come to surrender. She came like a fighting fury, armed with a long knife, with which she struck frantically right and left. At last, seeing herself about to be captured, she stabbed to the heart first one child, then the other, then herself, and so perished—a Medea whom there is no Euripides to immortalize."

AN ATTACK ON STRAUSS.—A Vienna paper gives this account of a gross outrage on Herr Strauss, the celebrated composer and director of dance music:—

"It appears that some Russian officers of Warsaw, some of whom were of high rank, came at midnight to the restaurant in the 'Swiss garden,' and asked for supper. The proprietor told them it was too late, as all his servants had gone to bed; but the officers created such a disturbance that at last he went to wake the cook, and ordered him to get the supper ready. They ate and drank till one, and then asked for music. The landlord protested it would be quite impossible to get any one to play, as the musicians were scattered about in various parts of the town. Upon this one of the officers, who knew Herr Strauss personally, sent him a letter asking him to come to the restaurant immediately. The astonished musician, recognizing the handwriting of the deputy-director of the police, dressed himself, and hurried to the spot, but on learning from the officers that all they wanted of him was a little music, he was naturally much offended, and positively declined to play. 'Here,' cried one of the officers, throwing him a hundred-rouble note, 'you will play for this, I know.' Strauss indignantly replied in the negative, upon which the officer, enraged, struck him in the face. A scuffle ensued, in which the unfortunate musician was knocked down, trodden under foot, and so belabored with blows that he remained on the ground insensible. By the last accounts he was still lying at his house in a dangerous state."

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1115 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. (4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 46 North Street. 9 23 3m

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of $1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan, Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, At 85 and Accrued Interest Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & BUNL BANKERS No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards etc 3 5 26

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in $1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 6 9 tfsp PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes. Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold. A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000, BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., FISCAL AGENTS, No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 PINE STREET, 6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds, FREE OF ALL TAXES. ALSO, Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 26 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL

JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 7 1 3m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. Land Grant Bonds

Are obligations of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by all the lands which they received from the Government, amounting to about 12,000,000 acres.

The total amount of the land grant mortgage is $10,400,000.

Between July 28, 1869, and July 1, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold 181,462 32-100 acres for $834,091·03, being an average price of $4·60 per acre.

The Company have received $521,000 land grant bonds in payment for land sold, and they have destroyed the $521,000 bonds, and have reduced the amount of the bonds to that extent. The Union Pacific Railroad hold obligations of settlers amounting to $243,745·08, secured by the land purchased by them, which is also pledged to the redemption of the land grant bonds. Should the sales of land continue as above, the whole issue of land grant bonds will be retired and cancelled within ten (10) years.

The Union Pacific Railroad land grant bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, April and October. Run for twenty (20) years. For sale at $785 each.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE. TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are the General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street. 4 28 PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH R.R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1893, IN GOLD.

Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in Gold coin, free of United States Tax.

These bonds are limited to the amount of $13,841 per mile, on one of the best roads in the West. The interest is guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad, which Company has leased the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad.

Price, 80 and accrued interest in currency.

We confidently recommend these bonds as a good investment. KURTZ & HOWARD, 7 mwf6t No. 32 South THIRD Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse, 4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate ports with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Canstock Packing, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 8 1m§

PREVOST-PARADOL.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER—HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE—HIS COURSE TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

As already announced by telegraph, M. Prevost-Paradol, the new Minister from France, arrived at New York in the steamer Lafayette on the 13th inst., and proceeded at once to Washington. A New York paper thus describes the new diplomatist:—

M. Paradol is a middle-aged man, of medium height, strongly built, and erect in figure. His face is full and ruddy, shaven, except a light moustache, and the features are bold. His conversation is rapid, marked by a slight accent, and singularly vivid and interesting. In dress, M. Paradol is quiet and tasteful, and his general appearance, not less than his manners and conversation, mark him as a man of culture as well as of ability.

HIS ACTION DURING THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

During our civil war M. Prevost-Paradol proved a warm, consistent, and influential friend of the Union cause. On the assassination of President Lincoln he paid, in the *Journal des Debats*, an eloquent tribute to his memory and the principles he represented. Having detailed, in that able article, the reasons which allured the sympathies of some Frenchmen from the national cause, and pointed out that every one "enrolled himself morally in and of the two armies acording to his habits of thought and the bent of his inclination," the new French Minister said:—

"On the other hand the political instinct which made enlightened Frenchmen interested in the maintenance of the American power, more and more necessary to the equilibrium of the world—the desire to see a great democratic State surmount the terrible trials and continue to give an example of the *most perfect liberty united with the most absolute equality*—the need, in short, of lodging somewhere a sympathy, an admiration, and a hope which were but little stimulated in the Old World, assured the cause of the North a number of friends jealous of maintaining the political traditions of France and the liberal spirit of our country. *We ourselves were of that number*, and we still remember with uneasiness the first words of that President, then unknown, upon whom a heavy task had fallen, and from whose advent to power might be dated the ruin or regeneration of this country." When the inaugural address to which he alludes was made, he says "it seemed that fate itself had pronounced in favor of the good cause, since in such an emergency it had given to the country an honest man."

M. Prevost-Parodol proceeds and shows how admirably he appreciated the faith and firmness of Lincoln:—

"So nothing could shake him. He supported both patiently and ably the ill-will of Europe; he saw without alarm the armies of the republic losing courage or dispersing; he saw without fear and danger his capital filled with traitors; he carried on recruiting in the middle of New York when the city was on fire. He repelled all idea of a dictatorship; submitted himself, at the period fixed by law, to the popular election, and taking his burden willingly upon him, set out upon his road, and took no account of obstacles. A sense of duty has this extraordinary advantage in it, that the chances of life cannot affect it."

Then, in words equalled abroad only by the eloquence of Castelar, he concludes:—

"He could display with some degree of pride aloft and triumphant that Union flag which had been twice entrusted to him, and which he had preserved through so many perils. It is at the moment that he is struck that the unforeseen blood resounds so grievously in the hearts of all honest men in the Old as in the New World. The Romans have held in pious reverence the memory of a certain Fabius Dorso, who, during the siege of Rome by the Gauls, passed slowly through the enemy's lines, carrying with him respectfully the necessary offerings for a sacrifice which was to be offered in a day and at a place fixed. It is in a very similar manner that this honest man has pursued his course for more than four years, holding religiously in his hands as a sacred deposit the threatened existence of his country. Less fortunate than Fabius Dorso, he has fallen at the very foot of the altar, and covered it with his blood. But his work was done, and the spectacle of a rescued republic was what he could look upon with consolation when his eyes were closing in death. Morever, he has not lived alone for his country, since he leaves to every one in the world to whom liberty and justice are dear a great remembrance and a pure example."

FRENCH OPINIONS OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

The gifted and versatile M. Edmond About, in a recent article says of his nomination:—"What would be the joy and surprise of poor Sainte-Beuve if he could learn that twice, at an interval of six months, two men renowned for their intellect had invaded politics! The empire of '52 treated this unhappy literature as suspicious; it esteemed courage, devotion, lineage, display, speculation, and obedience, but it avoided the intellect as fire. Weiss and Paradol have broken this charm: *place a l'esprit!*"

The *Moniteur Universel*, a Ministerial journal, says:—"When the young writer appeared in the *Debats*, and there commenced that brilliant and incessant conflict for liberty, he did not certainly court fortune. He placed his pen at the service of a cause which was proclaimed lost by those who would today, if they dared, boast that they were always liberal."

In the same cordial manner, the *Journal des Debats* speaks of the new Minister, referring to his acquaintance with our language, institutions, and literature, and adding:—

"Full of faith in their future and faithful in their cause in the midst of the severest trials of the civil war, M. Prevost-Paradol has never separated the interests of France and the United States, and has always maintained that the friendship of these two great peoples is as advantageous as it is conformable to their national traditions."

HISTORICAL LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer.

Some weeks since *Harper's Weekly* having published a false and malicious charge against Virginia's noble son, that he remained in General Scott's service as a member of his staff until the last moment before joining the "lost cause," in order to obtain full knowledge of that officer's plan of future operations, Major Sidney Herbert, editor of the Troy *Messenger and Advertiser*, felt called upon, in view of his official knowledge of the facts of the case (he being at the commencement of the war a staff officer at Washington), to refute the false charge and defend the honor of General Lee. That he was right in his statements, and that his good intentions have been fully appreciated by General Lee, is clearly shown by the following very modest letter which Major Herbert has just received from the gallant old hero, and which he kindly permits us to give to the public through the columns of the *Enquirer*:—

LEXINGTON, Va., June 29.—Dear Sir—I am much obliged to you for the kind sentiments expressed towards me in your reply from the *Messenger and Advertiser*, of which you are editor, to the erroneous assertion of *Harper's Weekly* respecting myself. Though it is difficult to learn the truth, the facts in the charge cited might, I think, have been easily ascertained, inasmuch as I never belonged to the military family of General Scott, or served near his person except in Mexico, when I was attached to the general staff of the army in that country. Thanking you for the refutation of the charge and for your kind wishes, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

Major Sidney Herbert, Troy, Ala.

Aphorisms from "Lothair."

"Time moves with equal slowness, whether we experience many impressions or none."

"If we could only so contrive our lives as to go into the country for the first note of the nightingale, and return to town for the first note of the muffin-bell, existence, it is humbly presumed, might be more enjoyable."

"The gardener, like all head gardeners, was opinionated."

"One's life changes in a moment."

"The feeling of satiety, almost infeparable from large possessions, is a surer cause of misery than ungratified desires."

"No real business in them (referring to the Fenians). Their treason is a fairy tale, and their sedition a child talking in its sleep."

"Nine-tenths of existing books are nonsense, and the clever books are a refutation of that nonsense."

"The external life of a nation is its most important one."

"Threescore-and-ten, at the present day, is the period of romantic passions."

"You know who the critics are? The men who have failed in literature and art."

"Never you sign a paper without carefully reading it first, and knowing well what it means."

"There is no man, however gifted, even however conceited, who has any real confidence in himself till he has acted."

"He loved conversation, though he never conversed. 'There must be an audience,' he would say, 'and I am the audience.'"

"St. Aldegonde was opposed to all privilege, and, indeed, to all orders of men except dukes, who are a necessity, and was strongly in favor of the equal division of all property, except land."

An agreeable person is defined as "one who agrees with you."

—A new daily paper is to be started at Portland, Oregon, under the title of the Oregon *Bulletin*.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)..... 6:15 A. M.
Mail..... 8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)..... 9:45 A. M
Express (through in 1¾ hours)..... 3:30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4:15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion..... 5:35 P. M.
Mail..... 4:35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)..... 11:50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)..... 7:24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 6:06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M., Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9:40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10:15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10:15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7:15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M
Atco, at 6:22 A. M. and 12:15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at..... 8:00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at..... 4:35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia - 10:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport - 8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie - - 7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 8:15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie - 7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia - 7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport 6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven 7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport - - - 1:30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven - - 2:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie - - - 8:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie - - - 9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport - 9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport 12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg - 5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven 11:35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't 12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven 9:35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport 10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8:00 A.M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3:15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.
5:45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH
VIA
CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND NEW JERSEY
SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

FOUR DAILY TRAINS (Sundays excepted), without change of cars, leave Philadelphia, Walnut Street wharf.

7:00 A. M, Due Long Branch 10:45 A. M.
8:00 " Due Long Branch 12:16 P. M.
2:00 P. M. Due Long Branch 6:03 P. M.
3:20 " Due Long Branch 6:54 P. M.

The 7 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. lines run via Pemberton; 8 A. M. and 2 P.M. lines run via Freehold.

Palace Cars attached to 3:20 P. M. line.

Fare, Philadelphia to Long Branch, $2:50.
7 12 3m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train..... 8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:00 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line..... 12:30 P. M.
Erie Express..... 11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express..... 10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger..... 11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express..... 9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 11:55 A. M.
Erie Express..... 5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express..... 9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express..... 12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORNING, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8 25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.
Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 6¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 6½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8 10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:56 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11 00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:40 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:55 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

8:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12 30, 2:30, 5 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.—The remains of the late Admiral Dahlgren will arrive in Philadelphia this evening, at about a quarter before 7 o'clock, by way of the Baltimore Railroad. The funeral services proper to be held to-day in the Presbyterian church, on Four-and-a-half street, in Washington city, will terminate in time for the procession to meet the Philadelphia train, and the body, at the conclusion of the services, is to be escorted to the depot. On account of the display in Washington there will be little or no formality here, all not necessary to the mere interment being dispensed with. The funeral procession, which will meet the train on its arrival at the depot, will consist only of four carriages and a hearse. The hearse will be heavily draped with flags and will be drawn by four black horses, but this is all that there will be to mark the peculiar character of the funeral. The four carriages are all that will be necessary to accommodate the family and escort who have charge of the body, and who accompany it from Washington. A file of marines from the Navy Yard will be in attendance for the purpose of firing the customary salute over the grave. Owing to the late hour at which the train will arrive, the funeral will not move much before seven o'clock, or later. The interment will take place at Laurel Hill, and to allow time for the procession to reach the cemetery, the interment will have to take place after sundown. The grave is to be prepared between that of the Admiral's first wife and that of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, whose remains now lie buried in the family lot. The funeral in this city is in charge of Mr. William H. Moore, who, as far as the family will allow, has left nothing undone which should be done for the appropriate rendering of the last honors to the deceased Admiral.

THE FIRE PATROL.—The following is a summary of Chief McCusker's report for the month of June. The total number of fires was 51, the false alarms 3. The buildings in which the fires occurred were occupied as follows:—12 dwellings, 3 cooper shops, 2 cotton mills, 2 distilleries, 1 barrel warehouse, 1 paints, oil, glass, etc., 1 liquor store, 1 wheelwright shop, 1 brickyard shed, 1 carpenter shop, 1 variety store, 1 flour mill, 1 photograph gallery, 1 wood shed, 1 saw mill, 1 iron foundry, 3 woollen mills, 3 stables, 2 jewelry stores, 1 brewery, 1 pyrotechnic establishment, 1 grain warehouse, 1 clothing store, 1 shoddy mill, 1 dress trimmings manufactory, 1 hat store, 1 grocery store, 1 soap manufactory, 1 privy, 1 ruins, 1 beer saloon, 3 churches.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—One Peter Alexander yesterday took board at the Bull's Head Hotel, Seventh and Market streets. He also engaged rooms for his wife, who, he said, was to follow him, representing that she was to come from Lancaster. During the afternoon he professed to go to sleep, but, instead, paid a visit to West Philadelphia. Whilst he was absent an inquisitive servant examined his valise, when it was found that he had packed therein a lot of sheets, towelling, etc. Several butcher-knives, cleavers, etc., were also found therein. On his return he was arrested. Alderman Randall held him in $800 bail to answer.

AT LAST.—The Philadelphia public are no doubt well acquainted with the Burns family. They have been connected with numerous "jobs," the latest of which was the breaking open of the safe at Messrs. Simes Co.'s, No. 1102 Market street, soon after the committal of which the three brothers (Peter, Joseph, and Charley) left the city. A bench-warrant was then issued, and this morning Detectives Gordon and Maguire succeeded in arresting Joseph, much to the chagrin of the detective ring. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

THE IRON MOULDERS.—At the meeting of the Iron Moulders' Convention this morning, William Fagen, M. McMahon, and Charles N. Patrick were appointed trustees of the beneficial feature.

Resolutions on the death of the late President, William H. Sylvis, were adopted. A resolution adverse to the removal of his body and favorable to the erection of a monument over his remains where they now lie was agreed to.

Resolutions of thanks to Councils, their messengers, and the Mayor, for many courtesies extended, were also adopted.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Oscar Hoenes, residing at Front and Brown streets, last night attempted to murder his wife by firing three shots from a revolver at her. Fortunately, he missed his aim. He then seized her by the neck, and endeavored to choke her. Officer Clausen, of the Seventh district force, hearing her screams, went to her rescue and arrested Hoenes. On removing him to the station-house, it was found that he was insane. He was sent to the Almshouse.

A TEST CASE.—Before Alderman Thomas yesterday were arraigned Henry Ogle, George Gwinner, Hartley Shoemaker, and Jos. Jordan, on the charge of violating the ordinance with reference to driving along Wissahickon avenue. The Alderman imposed a fine of $5 upon each. The arrested parties, however, have determined to make a test case of this, and the matter will no doubt soon come up in litigation.

RELIGIOUS.—Last night a meeting was held in St. Paul's Lutheran Evangelical Church, on Brown street. Our readers will remember the disturbance which occurred some months ago with the pastor and congregation. The meeting last night was called for the purpose of healing the breach. It was resolved that a new church should be built, and that Pastor Riecke should act independent of the synod. 181 members were present and $1201 were subscribed.

STOLE A HORN.—Pat Megear, a prowling thief, yesterday entered the house of the Robert Morris Hose Company, Lombard street above Eighth, and stole therefrom a silver fire-horn, valued at $50. Subsequently Pat was arrested and taken before Alderman Morrow, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

THE Central News Company, No. 505 Chestnut street, send us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

From Turner & Co. we have received *Every Saturday*, *Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Last night an attempt was made to enter the grocery store of John Quinn, N. W. corner of Nineteenth and Hamilton streets. The proprietor, hearing the noise, attempted to capture the thieves, but they finally escaped.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Yesterday the Eighteenth district police shot three dogs suffering from hydrophobia, but not until one of the animals had severely bitten Hugh McCaffrey in the face. The wounded man was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A lad named Bryson, whose parents reside on Eleventh street, above Carpenter, was this morning run over and killed by car No. 11 of the Tenth and Eleventh streets line. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

ATLANTIC CITY.—This far-famed "City by the Sea" is now thronged with our most respectable citizens. On Saturdays a fast train leaves Vine street wharf at 2 P. M., which will run through in the unprecedented time of 1¾ hours.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 5:45 this morning, a slight fire occurred in Burkhardt's harness manufactory, No. 1623 North Third street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 144 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 199 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 1827 Auctioneers.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE settlement of official accounts of the officers of the late Army, and procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect arrears of pay, etc. References to hundreds of prominent officers. For information call upon or write to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR DISCHARGES are entitled to bounty, and R. can be procured for them in all cases in which they would have been entitled if the discharge had not been lost, on an application made at once to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, either in person or by letter.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Last Hours of Congress.

Casualties in the West.

Commercial Union Convention.

Message of President Grant.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Quinnebaug."

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—After the Quinnebaug arrives at Norfolk she will go to New York to receive new boilers.

Admiral Poor

writes from Key West July 7th that he has just returned from a visit to Matanzas and Havana. The consuls at both places reported all quiet; the health of Matanzas excellent and that of Havana comparatively good. The only man-of-war at Matanzas was her Majesty's gunboat Dart. At Havana the Spanish fleet consisted of three large frigates, one iron-clad, three sidewheel steamers, and two gunboats. The English and French Admirals had gone North. The Spanish Admiral expected to leave in a few days for the United States with the flagship Almansa.

Nomination by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day nominated Arthur McArthur, of Waukesha, Wis., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, having previously withdrawn the nomination of John M. Olliver for the same position. Mr. McArthur was raised and educated in Boston, but has resided in Wisconsin about twenty years.

In 1855 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin as a Democrat, on the ticket with Governor Coles Bashford, a Republican. During the Rebellion he was known as a War Democrat, and before the close of his term as Lieutenant-Governor he was elected Circuit Judge for the Milwaukie circuit, and was re-elected several times, holding the position until about two years ago, when he resigned. He is said to be a lawyer of ability, and is a man of pleasing address.

The Adjournment Postponed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The house has postponed the hour of adjournment till 5 o'clock.

The President has sent a message to Congress as the imminence of a European war and the necessity of facilitating commerce by allowing the purchase of foreign built vessels, and suggesting a further postponement of the time of adjournment.

The Indian Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The report of the conference committee on Indian affairs bill has been agreed to by both House and Senate.

The House now asks an extension of the session till five o'clock to allow time for the enrollment of this bill.

Mr Frelinghuysen's Nomination.

The Senate is still considering the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Sumner has spoken against the confirmation. He said he had no desire to make a factious opposition and was willing to have the vote taken at once.

Mr. Davis is now speaking against the confirmation.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

THE SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION,

postponing the hour of adjournment till 2 P. M., was concurred in.

MRS. H. L GATES.

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill to pay Mrs. H. L. Gates, widow of Colonel William Gates, United States Army, who acted as collector of revenue on military contributions in the war with Mexico, $5567, being the amount of his share of the proceeds of the sale of the schooner Oregon and cargo, seized and confiscated in April, 1847, at the port of Tampico.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Speaker presented the resignation of Mr. Davis (N. Y.) as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed Mr. Hotchkiss in his place.

THE FOREIGN WAR NEWS.

The Speaker laid before the House a despatch just received from Paris by the Associated Press, announcing the declaration in the Paris *Constitutionnel* that in consequence of the insult offered to the French Minister to Berlin France accepts the war which Prussia offers. (Sensation and indications of satisfaction.)

Mr. Bingham moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a Post Office and Court House building in Trenton. Rejected—yeas, 100; nays, 60, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

A RECESS TAKEN.

Various propositions looking to the payment of clerks during the recess, etc., were made and voted down amid much confusion, and then at half-past twelve, on motion of Mr. Dawes, who wanted to stop that sort of business, and to gain time to attend the conference on the Indian appropriation bill, the House took a recess until 1·15.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

After the recess Mr. Dawes offered a concurrent resolution postponing the hour of adjournment till 5 o'clock. Negatived.

Mr. Dawes, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report recommending concurrence with the Senate amendment, with the condition that it is not to be construed into an affirmance or disaffirmance of any of the powers of the Senate over the subject.

He stated that the House had gained nothing but a transference of the question till the next session of Congress. The committee had thought it proper to let the responsibility rest with the House. He submitted the report without argument.

Mr. Sargent sought the floor, but was met with shouts of "Vote!" "Question!" etc.

The question was put and the report was agreed to.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A freight train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad ran into a washed away culvert near Hays City yesterday. M. J. Reynolds, engineer, and Seth William, fireman, were killed. C. Talmer, conductor, and Thomas Geoffney, brakeman, were dangerously wounded. The locomotives and several cars were wrecked.

Fall of a Scaffold—Sad Loss of Life.

While ten men were working on the wheelhouse of the steamer North-western at Montrose, Iowa, yesterday, the scaffolding fell, precipitating them into the river, and four were drowned. Their names are not given.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Cotton firmer at 19c. Flour firm and very scarce. Wheat unchanged, and the receipts of new are increasing; sales of red at $1·25 @1·60; white, $1·50@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·40@1·48; Western, nominally $1·30@1·36. Corn—White, $1·12 @1·14; yellow, $1·05. Oats, 62@64c. for heavy and 58@59c. for light. Provisions unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 14½c. Whisky dull at $1.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrived, steamship Frankfort, from Bremen.

The Commercial Union.

ROCHESTER, July 15.—The Commercial Union Convention organized this morning. Several hundred delegates are present, including many prominent men—Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Governor Merrill, of Iowa, and ex-Governor Seymour among the number. Dr. L. Shaw, of this city, offered prayer. Hon. Nathaniel Sands, of New York, was chosen President, and addressed the delegates at length on the object of the convention. Cheap transportation by the Erie Canal, the Lakes, Fox river, the Mississippi river, and Pacific Railroad was demanded. The address occupied nearly an hour.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton dull and tending downward; sales 400 bales middling uplands nominally at 29c. Flour—State and Western advanced 15@25c.; Southern, 10@15c.; sales 11,000 barrels. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; sales of 65,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·38@1·39; No. 2 at $1·28@1·33 for Milwaukee, and $1·26@1·27 for Chicago; No. 3 at $1·15@@1·20; amber State at $1·48; amber Michigan at $1·46@1·50; white do. at $1·60@1·70; white State, $1·75; red State, $1·47@1·48. Corn firmer; sales 38,000 bushels new mixed Western at 93c.@$1·05. Oats quiet and irregular; State, 88c.; Western, 60@61c. Beef dull. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky dull at $1 bid.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The New York Seventh Regiment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 15.—This is a grand gala day. The 7th are enjoying themselves in every pleasurable and rational manner. General Bingham, the Postmaster of the city, who is the chairman of the Committee on Reception, has left nothing undone to make the New York boys happy.

His speech tendering to Colonel Clark the complimentary ball to come off to-night at the Stockton was replete with pure and patriotic sentiments. It was received with that genuine feeling which characterizes the true soldier.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, July 14, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	7,222 11
From Port Carbon	1,987 17
From Pottsville	.....
From Schuylkill Haven	6,611 14
From Pine Grove	439 14
From Port Clinton	2,691 09
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	6,467 18
From Allentown and Alburtis	3,092 07
Anthracite Coal for week	28,363 10
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	7,720 13
Total for week paying freight	36,084 03
Coal for Company's use	2,744 08
Total all kinds for week	38,828 11
Previously this year	1,570,447 13
Total	1,609,276 04
To Thursday, July 15, 1869	1,919,193 07

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh Gold L...	89¼	200 sh Read. Mond.	50
900 City 6s, Old....	100¾	500 do.. ..b60.	50
31 sh 13th & 15th St	22	100 do.....	49·64
200 sh Dalzell Oil..	·56	600 do ..ls.b60.	50
100 sh Ocean Oil....	⅝	200 do .....ls.	49⅞
1100 do.....ls.	⅝	100 do. ....s10.	49⅞
100 sh Penna R....	58	100 do..... 2d.	49⅞
200 sh Read R. s10.	50 3-16	100 do.....s10.	49¾
100 do...s10.	50 3-16	100 do.....	49¾
100 do...&in.	50 3-16	100 do .... b60.	49·81
100 do.....	50½	500 do.....	49¾
100 do.....s10.	50	200 do ....Mon.	49¾
700 do.....ls.	50	100 do	49½
100 do.....50	1-16	100 do.....2d.	49¾
800 do.....ls.	50	600 do.....ls.	49½
100 do.....b30.	50	100 do.....	49·56

SECOND BOARD.

$6200 C & A m 6s, '89	95½	100 sh Read R....	49 1-16
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92¾	190 do..... s19.	49
$1000 Read & Wil		100 do.....b60.	49
bd2....	74	100 do.....b30.	49
50 sh Cam & Am R.	120⅛	1000 do.....ls.	49
100 sh O C & A R. b60	46¾	100 sh O C & A R...	46¾

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1—Flax Canvas, etc.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, etc.	No. 14—Ox hides for rope.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 15—Brushes.
	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 20—Firewood and coal.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.
No. 12—Leather.	

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. 7 12 tu4w

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.

It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.

Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

WAR DECLARED!

The Corps Legislatif

Endorses the Proclamation.

Neutrality of the Netherlands

The President's Message.

Confirmation of Frelinghuysen.

Another Attempt to Recognise Cuba

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Corps Legislatif Declares War Against Prussia.

PARIS July 15—3 P. M.—The Corps Legislatif declared war against Prussia ten minutes before 2 this afternoon.

Neutrality of Holland and Belgium.

Holland will remain neutral in the struggle; the belligerents have engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other strategic points.

Removing Money to a Place of Safety.

The specie and bullion in the National Bank at Antwerp has been removed to the Citadel and an issue of paper money is announced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message to Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing an Indian Appropriation bill before the members of Congress separate. Without such appropriation Indian hostilities are sure to ensue, and with them suffering, loss of life, and expenditures vast as compared with the amount asked.

The latest intelligence from Europe indicates the imminence of a war between France and North Germany, and in view of this, sound policy indicates the importance of some legislation tending to enlarge the commercial marine of this country. The vessels of this country at the present time are insufficient to meet the increase which the existence of a war in Europe will impose on the commerce of the United States, and I submit to the consideration of Congress that the interests of the country will be advanced by the opportunity afforded to our citizens to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of the country.

An act to this effect may be limited in its duration to meet the immediate exigencies. The foreign mail service of the United States is in a large degree dependent upon the Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers. The Post Office Department has entered into contracts in writing with the two companies above named, and with the Williams & Guion line, respectively, for a regular and continuous service of two years. The only arrangement that could be made with the Inman and Cunard lines is temporary, and may be driven off at any time. The North German lines are first-class in point of speed and equipment.

Their steamers are regularly making the trip across the Atlantic in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance of the Williams & Guion line.

Should the North German steamers be blockaded or impeded by France, our postal intercourse with foreign nations will be greatly embarrassed, unless Congress shall interpose for its relief. I suggest to Congress the propriety of further postponing the time for adjournment, with the view of considering the questions herein communicated. U. S. GRANT.

The President's Message Referred to the Ways and Means.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President's message has been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to consider it, and report to the House at as an early a moment as practicable.

The Government Not Advised Officially Advised of European Affairs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Government has not received to-day any official despatches concerning European events, and has no advices other than those to the press.

Frelinghuysen Confirmed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senate has confirmed Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as minister to England.

The Vote on Frelinghuysen.

The Senate has confirmed Mr. Frelinghuysen as Minister to England by a vote of 30 to 3. The nays were Ross, Robertson and Sprague. Sumner did not vote.

Both Houses Agree to Postpone Adjournment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The House has just agreed to the Indian Appropriation bill, and so has the Senate.

The hour of adjournment has again been extended from 2 till 5 o'clock.

Secretary Fish

has a despatch from Minister Washburne stating that war between France and Prussia has been declared.

Cuban Recognition Fails.

A resolution was offered in the House directing the President to recognize Cuba, but it failed.

The House Takes Another Recess.

2:30 P. M.—The House has taken a recess for an hour.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Result of a Railroad Accident.

CONCORD, July 15.—Loren Badger, brakeman, died last night from injuries received by the late railroad accident.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress.

The War and Our Commerce.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate in Open Session.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President's message was read in constructively open session, and the doors were actually opened at 2 40, when Mr. Chandler's bill to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade was taken up and discussed by Mr. Sherman in favor, and by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in opposition.

The Free Ship Bill.

3·15 P. M.—The Committee of Ways and Means has had a session. All but Mr. Marshall were present. Five members, Messrs. Blair, Maynard, Kelley, Brooks, and McCarthy, will report that there is no necessity for extending the session.

Three members, Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, and Allison, will report a bill for free ships.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

THE FIVE O'CLOCK ADJOURNMENT.

After the vote had been taken Mr. Sargent remarked that the House had, by its action, yielded the whole principle that it had fought for during the last three sessions. It was a surrender of everything in principle and fact. (Shouts of "Not at all.")

Mr. Davis renewed the concurrent resolution, extending the session till 5 o'clock, so as to allow time for the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. Eldridge sought the floor, and was notified by the Speaker that if he persisted in occupying the floor, there could not be an adjournment to-day, to which he replied, in an excited manner, that the action of the Speaker was outrageous. (Loud calls to order.)

The Speaker put the question on postponing the hour of adjournment, and declared it carried.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

A member on the Democratic side called for the yeas and nays, saying he had done so because his rights had been overridden by the Chair.

The Speaker, evincing much earnestness of manner, remarked that one motion to adjourn was in order, and had to be put, but that there was just time to save a precipitate adjournment as against that factious question.

The question was on ordering the yeas and nays.

Mr. McNeely said the Speaker had no right to make an argument in that way.

The Speaker replied he had a right to protect the majority against the minority.

The yeas and nays were not ordered and the House refused to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were not ordered on the resolution postponing adjournment, and the resolution was adopted.

MOTION FOR A RECESS.

Mr. Dawes then moved a recess till quarter past four. Negatived.

Mr. Wilkinson moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting the imminence of war in Europe, the state of insurrection in Cuba, and the probability of Spain losing all control over that island, and its being seized and held by France, and authorizing the President, if it should become necessary during the recess to protest against and prevent such seizure, to recognize the Revolutionary Government of Cuba as the *de facto* government of that island, and to take such other steps as will in his judgment prevent any foreign and monarchical government taking possession of the island of Cuba or any other island in the American seas.

The rules were not suspended

Mr. Cox sought the floor to offer a resolution in relation to free ships.

RELIEF TO CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Logan moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for vessels of war and steam machinery. Rejected, yeas 98, nays 54, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Pending the vote a message was received from the President urging the necessity of passing the Indian Appropriation bill, referring to the prospect of a European war, and the necessity of increasing the American commercial marine by purchase of ships abroad, and suggesting the propriety of postponing the time of adjournment.

THE SENATE'S CONCURRENCE.

At five minutes before 2 a messenger from the Senate arrived almost breathless, and, amid the laughter of the House, managed to gasp out the information that the Senate had concurred in the resolution postponing adjournment until 5 o'clock.

Mr. Cox reminded the Speaker that before the reception of the President's message he had obtained the floor to offer a resolution as to free ships.

Mr. Calkin expressed regret that the President had stolen his colleague's thunder. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler (Mass.) said that he had a similar resolution to introduce.

Mr. Ingersoll said he had endeavored to get the House months ago to adopt the principle of free ships, and he regretted very much that it had not done so.

Mr. Schenck moved that the President's message be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to consider it forthwith and